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Country

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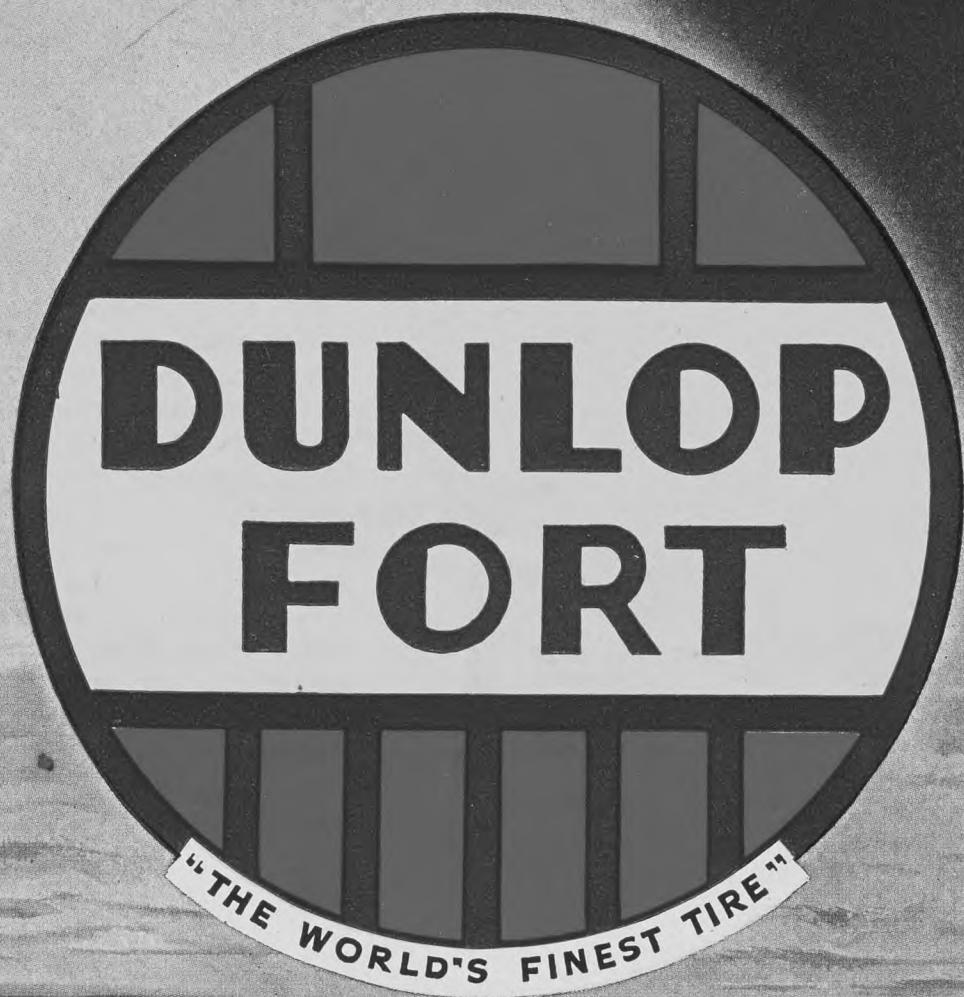
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July 1944





Destined for Leadership on the Highways of Peace

Apples, Bulbs, Blueberries, Cucumbers

How things are faring with B.C.'s varied production

By CHAS. L. SHAW

THE war has been partly responsible for two interesting export developments in British Columbia farming. One is the increased production of bulbs for a market that has been steadily expanding since European sources of supply were choked off; the other is the shipment of blueberry bushes.

While these may be war-time innovations, there is good reason to expect that they will continue and become a permanent source of revenue for growers in the west coast province. The most startling fact about them is the speed with which they have grown from insignificance to real importance.

Bulb culture in British Columbia represents a business totalling \$2,500,000 a year, a figure that is even more impressive when it is considered that before the war bulb sales in British Columbia amounted to less than \$100,000. During the Easter season last spring more than 2,400,000 daffodil blooms were handled by growers on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, and while this is comparatively in the realm of "big business," it was really only a sideline to the province's fast growing bulb trade.

Realizing the significance of this new industry, the British Columbia government's department of agriculture has been carrying out an extensive survey with a view to ascertaining the best conditions for bulb culture, the choicest locations and the economic potentialities of the business.

Growers at Gordon Head on the sunny south end of Vancouver Island, have done particularly well with bulbs. One grower is reported to have cut 10,000 dozen daffodil flowers on a single acre and sold them for 25 cents a dozen—in other words, \$2,500 an acre without the loss of a single bulb.

Bulbs by the Millions

Those who have not studied the situation very closely are inclined to be pessimistic when considering the long-term prospects of the bulb industry because of the probable return to competition of Holland and other overseas producers. However, there is a domestic market that consumes about 40,000,000 imported bulbs and some 7,000,000 home grown bulbs annually, even under normal conditions. Specialization has made it possible for British Columbia bulb growers to produce something that compares favorably with the imported bulb; in fact, in some instances the western product is superior. In view of this happy situation, the future of the bulb business seems bright indeed.

The blueberry trade developed on Texada Island, the remarkably versatile wedge of land in the Strait of Georgia between Vancouver Island and the mainland which seems to produce almost every metal known to the province as well as a wide variety of vegetation. Last year, 100,000 pounds of blueberry bushes were exported from the island. The principal market is in eastern Canada and the United States, where the bushes are in demand for the making of wreaths and decorations.

Loggers and lumbermen are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that within the next generation most, if not all, of the forest giants which have been the mainstay of the timber business in the past will be gone. If the industry is to be sustained the younger and more inaccessible trees will have to be used as replacements for the larger

and scarcer timber, and in addition there must be adequate provision for future reproduction.

Fortunately, some of the more enterprising lumber corporations are acting now while there is yet time to prevent a timber famine several decades hence. They are cutting their timber in such a way as to leave seed trees scattered between the cut-over areas so that the barren stretches can be replanted by natural means. This in many instances does a better job than the artificial planting of seedlings, and of course the cost is incomparably less. The trouble is that in the past large areas were clear cut without thought for seed trees, and the reforestation of this ground will take time and money.

There was a time when the hard-boiled logger scoffed at the forester whose chief concern was such matters as fire protection and reforestation. There is a new attitude today. The forester is recognized as an essential part of the organization and the best guarantee that adequate provision is made for future forests and a continuing industry.

The summer is bringing a new crop of problems for the fruit grower in British Columbia. Most serious of them is labor supply. The first to feel the pinch are the berry growers of the Fraser Valley. With a million dollar crop fast ripening, the region was short about half the number of pickers required in mid-June, but it was hoped that a last-minute response for volunteers would ease the situation.

Put Doukhobors to Work

Later in the season the labor problem will swing eastward to the Okanagan where an unusually large crop of tree fruits is ripening. For the first time in history, British Columbia Indians will not be permitted to cross the border to work in the fields of the state of Washington. They are needed too badly in this province to gather the crops. In past years the Indians have customarily made two migrations to Washington, the first to pick berries and the second to pick hops.

There is also a prospect that steps will be taken to make more effective use of Doukhobor conscientious objectors and the Japanese evacuated from the coast, many of whom are not now working at important tasks.

Early in the berry season there was a good deal of anxiety as a result of the ceiling prices established by the War-time Prices and Trade Board. There was no way for the growers to tell how much they would receive for the berries picked for the processing plants. They knew what they would have to pay for wages, however, and they knew that costs of production were steadily rising.

"Whether they can make a dollar or go into the hole—well, the government keeps vital facts a secret from them," remarked the Vancouver Sun editorially in referring to the plight of the berry growers. "The growers can take it blind. Now, this is altogether too bad, in fact inexcusable. Where great voting congregations of farmers like the prairie wheatgrowers are involved, the government makes certain they get every consideration. We would applaud that. But for the minority group of growers, the producers of berries and tomatoes and some of the specialties, it is almost invariably a case of 'too little, too late' in relation to the help they can get from official authorities."

It would seem fair enough if the growers had been advised at the end of the last crop year that the price would be subject to reduction for 1944—if that was the planned decision. The argument of the canners, of course, is that last year prices for fresh fruit went so high that growers sold exclusively to the fresh market and left inadequate supplies for processing.

Growers, however, have felt naturally indignant at the sight of California cucumbers offered at 50 cents retail and similar high prices for imported fruit and vegetables while they were compelled to sell at prices giving them little or no margin.

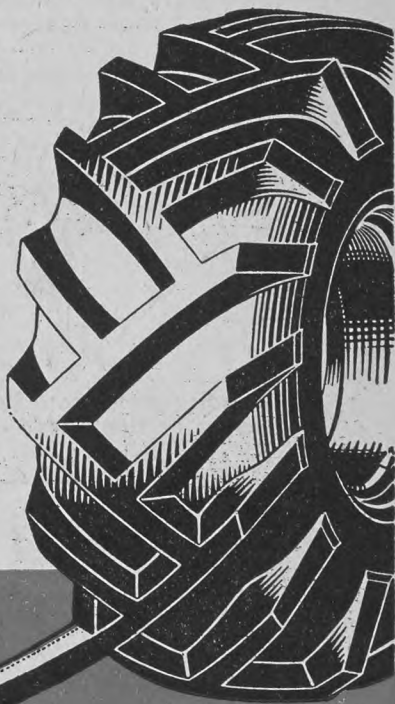
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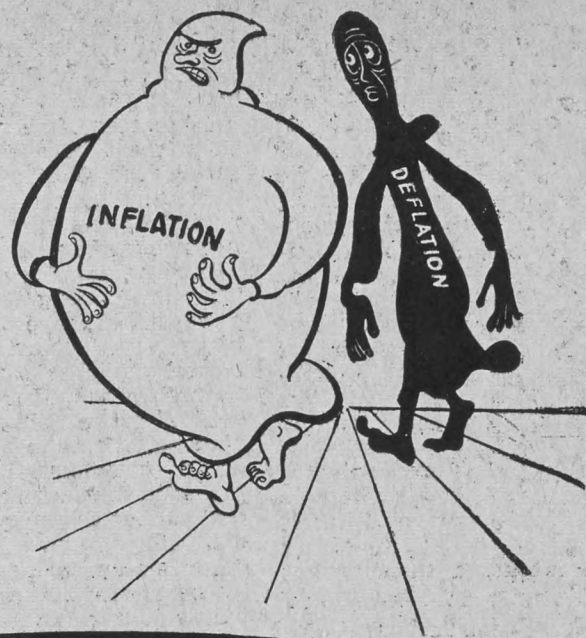
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Inflation and Deflation... Evil Companions



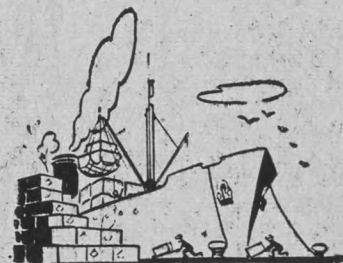
Past wars have always brought some degree of inflation.



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in due time goods became plentiful again



Scarcity prices could no longer be demanded



and "spiralling" prices went "pop"



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merchandise dropped in value—retailers went bankrupt



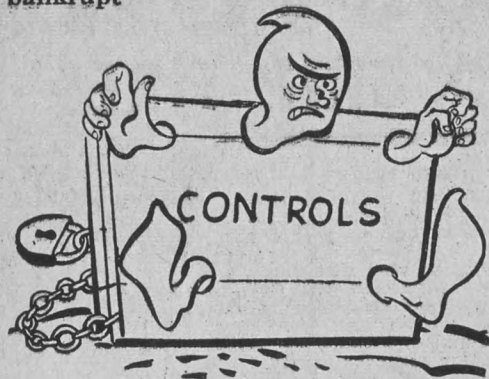
factories closed and unemployment followed



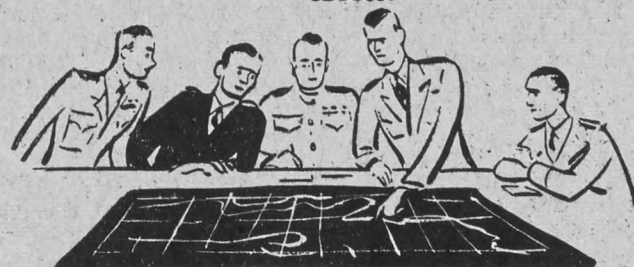
farms were foreclosed



distress was general and deflation was in the saddle.



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THE Marches Past

THE Country GUIDE

On the Normandy Coast

SOMETHING always happens in June in this man's war. In June, 1940, France fell. In June, 1941, the Nazis crashed the gates of Russia. In June, 1942, Rommel reached Egypt. In June, 1943, American bombers first appeared over the Ruhr. But June, 1944, was the most fateful of all. Rome fell, the invasion was launched, super-Fortresses raided Japan, Flying Bombs were first hurled against England, the Pacific war blazed into a new crescendo and Russia smashed into her summer offensive. There was even an election in Saskatchewan.

Greatest of these events was the opening of the Western Front. It was not an invasion. An Allied Army of Liberation landed on the Normandy Coast, in the grey, stormy dawn of June 6. The tide was favorable, though the weather was not. But to wait for another favorable tide would have meant nearly a month's delay. The landing was deferred for a day, but no miracle of a quiet channel was wrought, as at Dunkerque. Many of the men were seasick, but they landed through every obstacle to a landing that German ingenuity could devise, fought their way through the minefields, breached the Atlantic wall, deepened their bridge head, cut off the Cherbourg peninsula, captured Cherbourg, fought off everything that Rommel, the glamor boy of the Nazis, could throw at them, and at the end of the month the statement could be made that the operations had been more successful than had been planned for, that casualties had been less than had been expected, and that everything was more than highly satisfactory. All this without a port of entry. We had 37 in the last war. And June weather was the worst recorded for that month in the last 60 years.

Russia Comes Through

SALVOS are being heard in Moscow again. The Russians are coming through with their share of the summer fighting, and how! First they pushed back the Karelian front, between salt water and Lake Ladoga, took Viipuri, Finland's second city, and pushed on toward Helsinki, the capital. They also drove north, between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, to the Finnish lake country. Their rulers guessed wrong when they thought that the Nazis would help them get back all they had lost to the Russians, and at the same time they forfeited the goodwill which their heroic resistance had won for them. The finish of the Finnish war is in sight. The only thing that has kept them from accepting Russia's offered peace terms is the fear that Finland would become another Italy.

But the great summer operation on the Eastern front has been the thrust in the Vitebsk sector toward Minsk, the capital of White Russia, within 25 miles of the prewar Polish border. This full scale offensive, Russian style, is directly toward

East Prussia and carried far enough would turn the flank of the entire northern German position. Another important development on the Eastern front is shuttle bombing. American mechanics on Russian airfields service the Fortresses for their return to their bases in southern Italy or Britain.

The Fall of Rome

ON June 4 Rome fell. This time the date was definite. It was spared the ravages of war, for the Allies are not Vandals. The Pope had issued the warning that "who dare lift a hand against Rome will be guilty of matricide." The Allied headquarters had replied, saying that they "have only taken and will only take military action against Rome in so far as the Germans use the city, railways and roads for their military purposes." The Berlin radio announced that, "On the German side everything has been done for months to save Rome from such a fate. Rome today can be regarded as a city free from armed forces." And so the great shrine of human history was saved.

True to their promises, King Victor Emmanuel celebrated the event by putting his crown in cold storage and Marshal Badoglio relinquished what power he had as prime minister. Crown Prince Humbert assumed the royal prerogatives as Lieutenant-General of the Realm, presumably until the ex-king's demise. They have, or had, a Committee of Liberation in Italy, and on its recommendation, Humbert called on Ivanhoe Bonomi to form a government, passing up Count Sforza, a returned exile from the United States, who expected to get it. Bonomi who is 71, had a seven months' whirl out of the premiership 22 years ago, before the world

became Mussolini-conscious. He has selected a government which is free from the scent of fascism, and it took the oath of office, not to the king but to the country. In the political turmoil who should pop up but Orlando, one of the Big Four at Versailles, who is now 84 and who went into seclusion when the blackshirts marched on Rome.

In the meantime the Allied armies swept through Rome. Stopping only long enough to glance at the glories of the Eternal City, they pursued the fleeing Germans, up the shin, and also up the calf, of the Italian Boot. The French took the Island of Elba, where Napoleon once spent a vacation. The Allies are nearing Leghorn as the month closes and the Germans are expected to make a stand on the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line.

Bubbles of Budgetary Bliss

THE government will need six billions in cash this current fiscal year; \$200 millions more than last year. Of this, \$2,617 millions will be raised by taxation. The amount to be borrowed will be \$3,200 millions, or \$320 millions more than last year.

Effective July 1, the compulsory savings feature of the individual income tax is eliminated though it is continued in the corporation and excess profit tax fields. Provision is made for corporations to spread losses over a period of several years for taxation purposes.

Farm machinery is put on the free list and the 10 per cent exchange tax removed. Tractors are already free. Harvesters, combines, mowers, plows, seed drills, harrows, horse rakes, grain crushers, incubators, threshing machines and several smaller machines have taken 7½ per cent duty. Milking machines and Babcock testers have taken 10 per cent; cream separators 12½ per cent and small grain loaders 25 per cent. All are now free.

The removal of the duty on farm machines will not be felt immediately. It took effect June 26 but the W.P.T.B. issued a statement that present prices would hold until stocks on which duty and exchange tax had been paid were liquidated. However, importers, wholesalers and dealers will be required to pass on to customers any reduction in laid down costs resulting from government action. Supplies will not be increased due to restrictions on materials in the United States.

On the Turbulent Pacific

THE islands of the Pacific are proving to be stepping stones for the Allies, mostly Americans, to wipe their boots

on, on the way to Tokyo. The fighting there is most complicated. Subs have been averaging a ship a day of Japan's dwindling merchant marine. The most spectacular action was that of the super-Fortresses, in flying 1,300 miles and back from bases in China to blast Japanese industrial centres. Over the islands Japanese airplanes have been shot down literally by the hundred. The Japanese fleet was reported east of the Philippines, presumably goaded at last to offering battle, but the action petered out to an attack in which the American air arm quickly routed the attackers. Admiral Mineichi Koga is reserving his sea strength, presumably, for action nearer home. Fierce land action is raging on Saipan, 1,465 miles from Tokyo. The landing was comparatively easy, but the Japs struck back in fierce counter attacks which developed into the largest scale land action of the Pacific war. Admiral Nimitz, who commands the



largest navy in the world in the largest ocean in the world, has said that the objective of his great force is the coast of China.

Three New Ones

THE summer campaign brought three new weapons. One was the buzz bomb, the bumble bomb, the flying bomb, the robot bomber, the self-propelled bomb, the brainless bomb—they haven't hit on a nickname for it—which began to come over, shortly after the invasion, from the Calais and the Dieppe coasts. It is 25 feet long, has a 16-foot wingspread, is jet propelled by a device above the tail, which gives it a speed of around 300 miles per hour, and carries about a ton of explosive. It is not steered by remote control, but is guided by a gyro compass in the nose. It is started from a roller-coaster device, on which it runs down one incline and then swoops up another.

Another weapon is the super-Fortress, used by the Americans to bomb Japan. This daddy of all the flying machines, has a wingspread of 141 feet compared with 103 feet of the Fortresses, is powered by four 2,200 h.p. engines, compared with four 1,200 h.p. engines in the Fortresses. In their flight from bases in China to Japan, the Supers made a round trip of 2,600 miles, against a maximum of 1,900 made in the European theatre.

Still another device is the Scorpion, a land minesweeper. It is a tank-like machine, with two long steel beams projecting in front and supporting a revolving cylinder to which chains are attached by one end. The cylinder revolves and the chains lash the ground to explode land mines. Its armor protects its crew.



As the army of Liberation landed on the Coast of Normandy, the shade of a Norman Knight could have exclaimed, "The Days of Chivalry are not over."



The

MOON

They unwrapped the paper and read the printed words. They saw the gift and each finder grew furtive.

Conclusion

IN the dark, clear night a white, half-withered moon brought little light. The wind was dry and singing over the snow, a quiet wind that blew steadily, evenly from the cold point of the Pole. Over the land the snow lay very deep and dry as sand. The houses snuggled down in the hollows of banked snow, and their windows were dark and shuttered against the cold, and only a little smoke rose from the banked fires.

In the town the footpaths were frozen hard and packed hard. And the streets were silent, too, except when the miserable, cold patrol came by. The houses were dark against the night, and a little lingering warmth remained in the houses against the morning. Near the mine entrance the guards watched the sky and trained their instruments on the sky and turned their listening-instruments against the sky, for it was a clear night for bombing. On nights like this the feathered steel spindles came whistling down and roared to splinters. The land would be visible from the sky tonight, even though the moon seemed to throw little light.

Down toward one end of the village, among the small houses, a dog complained about the cold and the loneliness. He raised his nose to his god and gave a long and fulsome account of the state of the world as it applied to him. He was a practiced singer with a full bell throat and great versatility of range and control. The six men of the patrol slogging dejectedly up and down the streets heard the singing of the dog, and one of the muffled soldiers said, "Seems to me he's getting worse every night. I suppose we ought to shoot him."

And another answered, "Why? Let him howl. He sounds good to me. I used to have a dog at home that howled. I never could break him. Yellow dog. I don't mind the howl. They took my dog when they took the others," he said factually, in a dull voice.

And the corporal said, "Couldn't have dogs eating up food that was needed."

"Oh, I'm not complaining. I know it was necessary. I can't plan the way the leaders do. It seems funny to me, though, that some people here have dogs, and they don't have even as much food as we have. They're pretty gaunt, though, dogs and people."

"They're fools," said the corporal. "That's why they lost so quickly. They can't plan the way we can."

"I wonder if we'll have dogs again after it's over," said the soldier. "I sup-

pose we could get them from America or some place and start the breeds again. What kind of dogs do you suppose they have in America?"

"I don't know," said the corporal. "Probably dogs as crazy as everything else they have." And he went on, "Maybe dogs are no good, anyway. It might be just as well if we never bothered with them, except for police work."

"It might be," said the soldier. "I've heard the Leader doesn't like dogs. I've heard they make him itch and sneeze."

"You hear all kinds of things," the corporal said. "Listen!" The patrol stopped and from a great distance came the bee hum of planes.

"There they come," the corporal said. "Well, there aren't any lights. It's been two weeks, hasn't it, since they came before?"

"Twelve days," said the soldier.

The guards at the mine heard the high drone of the planes. "They're flying high," a sergeant said. And Captain Loft tilted his head back so that he could see under the rim of his helmet. "I judge over 20,000 feet," he said. "Maybe they're going on over."

"Aren't very many." The sergeant listened. "I don't think there are more than three of them. Shall I call the battery?"

"Just see they're alert, and then call Colonel Lanser—no, don't call him. Maybe they aren't coming here. They're nearly over and they haven't started to dive yet."

"Sounds to me like they're circling. I don't think there are more than two," the sergeant said.

In their beds the people heard the planes and they squirmed deep into their featherbeds and listened. In the palace of the Mayor the little sound awakened Colonel Lanser, and he turned over on his back and looked at the dark ceiling with wide-open eyes, and he held his breath to listen better and then his heart beat so that he could not hear as well as he could when he was breathing. Mayor Orden heard the planes in his sleep and they made a dream for him and he moved and whispered in his sleep.

HIGH in the air the two bombers circled, mud-colored planes. They cut their throttles and soared, circling. And from the belly of each one tiny little objects dropped, hundreds of them, one after another. They plummeted a few feet and then little parachutes opened

and drifted small packages silently and slowly downward toward the earth, and the planes raised their throttles and gained altitude, and then cut their throttles and circled again, and more of the little objects plummeted down and then the planes turned and flew back in the direction from which they had come.

The tiny parachutes floated like thistledown and the breeze spread them out and distributed them as seeds on the ends of thistledown are distributed. They drifted so slowly and landed so gently that sometimes the ten-inch packages of dynamite stood upright in the snow, and the little parachutes folded gently down around them. They looked black against the snow. They landed in the white fields and among the woods of the hills and they landed

Closing chapters bring events to a high climax in this moving story of an unconquered people

Illustrated by photographs from the Twentieth-Century Fox moving picture by same title

in trees and hung down from the branches. Some of them landed on the housetops of the little town, some in the small front yards, and one landed and stood upright in the snow crown on top of the head of the village statue of St. Albert the Missionary.

One of the little parachutes came down in the street ahead of the patrol and the sergeant said, "Careful! It's a time bomb."

"It ain't big enough," a soldier said.

"Well, don't go near it." The sergeant had his flashlight out and he turned it on the object, a little parachute no bigger than a handkerchief, colored light blue, and hanging from it a package wrapped in blue paper.

"Now don't anybody touch it," the sergeant said. "Harry, you go down to the mine and get the captain. We'll keep an eye on this damn thing."

The late dawn came and the people moving out of their houses in the country saw the spots of blue against the snow. They went to them and picked them up. They unwrapped the paper and read the printed words. They saw the gift and suddenly each finder grew furtive, and he concealed the long tube under his coat and went to some secret place and hid the tube.

And word got to the children about the gift and they combed the countryside in a terrible Easter egg hunt, and when some lucky child saw the blue color, he rushed to the prize and opened it. Then he hid the tube and told his parents about it. There were some people who were frightened, who turned the

tubes over to the military, but they were not very many. And the soldiers scurried about the town in another Easter egg hunt, but they were not so good at it as the children were.

In the drawing-room of the palace of the Mayor the dining-table remained with the chairs about it as it had been placed the day Alex Morden was shot. The room had not the grace it had when it was still the palace of the Mayor. The walls, bare of standing chairs, looked very blank. The table with a few papers scattered about on it made the room look like a business office. The clock on the mantel struck nine. It was a dark day now, overcast with clouds, for the dawn had brought the heavy snow clouds.

Annie came out of the Mayor's room; she swooped by the table and glanced at the papers that lay there. Captain Loft came in. He stopped in the doorway, seeing Annie.

"What are you doing here?" he demanded.

And Annie said sullenly, "Yes, sir."

"I said, what are you doing here?"

"I thought to clean up, sir."

"Let things alone, and go along."

And Annie said, "Yes, sir," and she waited until he was clear of the door,

and she scuttled out.

Captain Loft turned back through the doorway and he said, "All right, bring it in." A soldier came through the door behind him, his rifle hung over his shoulder by a strap, and in his arms he held a number of the blue packages, and from the ends of the packages there dangled the little strings and pieces of blue cloth.

Loft said, "Put them on the table." The soldier gingerly laid the packages down. "Now go upstairs and report to Colonel Lanser that I'm here with the things," and the soldier wheeled about and left the room.

LOFT went to the table and picked up one of the packages, and his face wore a look of distaste. He held up the little blue cloth parachute, held it above his head and dropped it, and the cloth opened and the package floated to the floor. He picked up the package again and examined it.

Now Colonel Lanser came quickly into the room, followed by Major Hunter. Hunter was carrying a square of yellow paper in his hand. Lanser said, "Good morning, Captain," and he went to the head of the table and sat down. For a moment he looked at the little pile of tubes, and then he picked one up and held it in his hand. "Sit down, Hunter," he said. "Have you examined these?"

Hunter pulled out a chair and sat down. He looked at the yellow paper in his hand. "Not very carefully," he said. "There are three breaks in the railroad all within ten miles."

IS DOWN

by John Steinbeck

"Well, take a look at them and see what you think," Lanser said.

Hunter reached for a tube and stripped off the outer covering, and inside was a small package next to the tube. Hunter took out a knife and cut into the tube. Captain Loft looked over his shoulder. Then Hunter smelled the cut and rubbed his fingers together, and he said, "It's silly. It's commercial dynamite. I don't know what per cent of nitroglycerin until I test it." He looked at the end. "It has a regular dynamite cap, fulminate of mercury, and a fuse—about a minute, I suppose." He tossed the tube back on the table. "It's very cheap and very simple," he said.

The colonel looked at Loft. "How many do you think were dropped?"

"I don't know, sir," said Loft. "We picked up about fifty of them, and about ninety parachutes they came in. For some reason the people leave the parachutes when they take the tubes, and then there are probably a lot we haven't found yet."

Lanser waved his hand. "It doesn't really matter," he said. "They can drop as many as they want. We can't stop it, and we can't use it against them, either. They haven't conquered anybody."

Loft said fiercely, "We can beat them off the face of the earth!"

Hunter was prying the copper cap out of the top of one of the sticks, and Lanser said, "Yes—we can do that. Have you looked at this wrapper, Hunter?"

"Not yet, I haven't had time."

"It's kind of devilish, this thing," said Colonel Lanser. "The wrapper is blue, so that it's easy to see. Unwrap the outer paper and here—he picked up the small package—"here is a piece of chocolate. Everybody will be looking for it. I'll bet our own soldiers steal the chocolate. Why, the kids will be looking for them, like Easter eggs."

A soldier came in and laid a square of yellow paper in front of the colonel and retired, and Lanser glanced at it and laughed harshly. "Here's something for you, Hunter. Two more breaks in your line."

Hunter looked up from the copper cap he was examining, and he asked, "How general is this? Did they drop them everywhere?"

Lanser was puzzled. "Now, that's the funny thing. I've talked to the capital. This is the only place they've dropped them."

"What do you make of that?" Hunter asked.

"Well, it's hard to say. I think this is a test place. I suppose if it works here they'll use it all over, and if it doesn't work here they won't bother."

"What are you going to do?" Hunter asked.

"The capital orders me to stamp this out so ruthlessly that they won't drop it any place else."

Hunter said plaintively, "How am I going to mend five breaks in the railroad? I haven't rails right now for five breaks."

"You'll have to rip out some of the old sidings, I guess," said Lanser.

Hunter said, "That'll make a hell of a roadbed."

"Well, anyway, it will make a roadbed."

Major Hunter tossed the tube he had torn apart on to the pile, and Loft broke in, "We must stop this thing at once, sir. We must arrest and punish people who pick these things up, before they use them. We have to get busy so these people won't think we are weak."

Lanser was smiling at him, and he said, "Take it easy, Captain. Let's see what we have first, and then we'll think of remedies."

HE took a new package from the pile and unwrapped it. He took the little piece of chocolate, tasted it, and he said, "This is a devilish thing. It's good chocolate, too. I can't even resist it myself. The prize in the grab-bag." Then he picked up the dynamite. "What do you think of this really, Hunter?"

"What I told you. It's very cheap and very effective for small jobs, dynamite with a cap and a one-minute fuse. It's good if you know how to use it. It's no good if you don't."

Lanser studied the print on the inside of the wrapper. "Have you read this?"

"Glanced at it," said Hunter.

"Well, I have read it, and I want you to listen to it carefully," said Lanser. He read from the paper, "To the unconquered people: Hide this. Do not expose yourself. You will need this later. It is a present from your friends to you and from you to the invader of your country. Do not try to do large things with it." He began to skip through the bill. "Now here, 'rails in the country.' And, 'work at night.' And, 'tie up transportation.' Now here, 'Instructions:

Place stick under rail close to the joint, and tight against a tie. Pack mud or hard-beaten snow around it so that it is firm. When the fuse is lighted you have a slow count of sixty before it explodes."

He looked up at Hunter and Hunter said simply, "It works." Lanser looked back at his paper and he skipped through. "Bridges: Weaken, do not destroy. And here, 'transmission poles,' and here, 'culverts, trucks.'" He laid the blue handbill down. "Well, there it is."

Loft said angrily, "We must do something! There must be a way to control this. What does headquarters say?"

Lanser pursed his lips and his fingers played with one of the tubes. "I could have told you what they'd say before they said it. I have the orders: 'Set booby traps and poison the chocolate.'" He paused for a moment and then he said, "Hunter, I'm a good, loyal man, but sometimes when I hear the brilliant ideas of headquarters, I wish I were a civilian, an old, crippled civilian. They always think they are dealing with stupid people. I don't say that this is a measure of their intelligence, do I?"

Hunter looked amused. "Do you?"

Lanser said sharply, "No, I don't. But what will happen? One man will pick up one of these and get blown to bits by our booby trap. One kid will eat chocolate and die of strychnine poisoning. And then?" He looked down at his hands. "They will poke them with poles, or lasso them, before they touch them. They will try the chocolate on the cat."

Goddamn it, Major, these are intelligent people. Stupid traps won't catch them twice."

LOFT cleared his throat. "Sir, this is defeatist talk," he said. "We must do something. Why do you suppose it was only dropped here, sir?"

And Lanser said, "For one of two reasons: either this town was picked at random or else there is communication between this town and the outside. We know that some of the young men have got away."

Loft repeated dully, "We must do something, sir."

Now Lanser turned on him. "Loft, I think I'll recommend you for the General Staff. You want to get to work before you even know what the problem is. This is a new kind of conquest. Always before, it was possible to disarm a people and keep them in ignorance. Now they listen to their radios and we can't stop them. We can't even find their radios."

A soldier looked in through the doorway. "Mr. Corell to see you, sir."

Lanser replied, "Tell him to wait." He continued to talk to Loft. "They read the handbills; weapons drop from the sky for them. Now it's dynamite, Captain. Pretty soon it may be grenades, and then poison."

Loft said anxiously, "They haven't dropped poison yet."

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Madame slipped the chain of office over his head, and he said, "Thank you, my dear."

A.R.---A TEST FOR PURE-BRED PIGS

THE kind of bacon for which the British consumer is prepared to pay the highest price is that which is of No. 1 or leanest back-fat selection. As its name implies, this bacon has a high proportion of lean. Twenty years ago Canadian bacon was severely discounted on the British market. Investigation showed that the preference for lean bacon was being disregarded; the swine conference of breeders, processors and government officials held in 1921, was called to devise ways and means by which an admittedly serious situation could be corrected. The recommendations of the conference were adopted and the main item—hog grading—started in 1921. Under grading, hogs and carcasses are classified ac-

This article tells how Advanced Registry for Swine can help you to produce more A-grade hogs and guarantee a larger measure of stability for the swine industry

By J. G. LEFEBVRE

Supervisor of Advanced Registry
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

breeders have their herds entered and are taking advantage of a service which gives them definite and accurate information on the commercial quality of their pigs.

The Advanced Registry test is a progeny test based on performance at the trough and on the rail, of a sample of the litter of a sow. Four pigs are used to measure the rate of gain, feed consumption, and to appraise the quality of the carcass produced

for slaughter. After cooling 48 hours, each carcass is measured and cut for scoring. Appraisal of carcass quality is based on measurements chiefly, because of the difficulty of maintaining uniformity by any other method. The factors for which carcasses are measured and scored, are length, amount of uniformity of back fat, balance or proportion of shoulder, middle and ham, size of main back muscle (eye-of-lean) and quality of belly. In making measurements and cutting, standardized methods are followed to prevent errors, and belly quality or grade is determined by comparing the belly of the carcass with photographic standards of the various grades. In scoring, the measurements of the carcass are compared with a set of ideal measurements for a carcass of similar weight. A high score (possible 100) indicates that the carcass was similar in quality to the ideal.

At test stations a careful record is kept of the feed used by each group of pigs. From this record the amount of feed consumed for each 100 pounds of gain is calculated, and this figure is included in the sow's record. The information on feed consumption is not available for groups which are fed by the breeder on his own premises, but in other respects the test is similar.

When a test is completed, all the information available is assembled and forwarded to the owner of the sow. The report gives the score for the number of pigs raised, and indicates the rate of gain of the pigs, the total and details

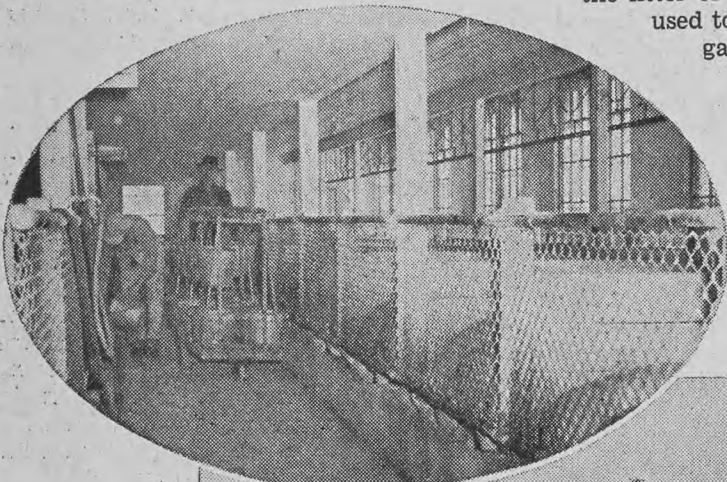
for qualification, but the amount of feed used is shown on the report to the breeder and is included in the list of qualified sows issued by the Department each month. Boars qualify through the sows to which they are mated. To qualify, the boar must sire three litters by which the sows are qualified.

Official recognition of qualified animals is provided for by the Canadian Swine Breeders Association in a number of ways. A special Advanced Registry number is assigned to each qualified sow and boar. This becomes a part of the animal's designation in the record and on pedigree certificates. A complete list of qualified animals is published each year in the Canadian National Record for Swine, which also indicates with an asterisk the qualified parents of animals registered. The record of performance of a sow which qualifies is added to her certificate.

Some Results For Advanced Registry

In the four years from April, 1940, to March, 1944, 1,929 sows were tested, of which 1,092 or 56 per cent met the requirements for qualification. Of the sows which failed to qualify, about two-thirds failed in the carcass test. In the same period 5,418 test pigs were marketed from test stations. These graded 75.4 per cent A and 23.4 per cent B (mostly B1). These figures make it clear that sows cannot qualify for Advanced Registry simply by having carcass of Grade A. The examination of the carcass made under the Advanced Registry test is a critical one based on cutting and measuring each carcass. Balance, for example, is scored by cutting the carcass into hams, middles and shoulders, weighing each cut and calculating its percentage of the three. The size of the main back muscle and the quality of the belly are determined by cutting the middle, at the last rib. This exposes a cross-section of the back muscle and belly, making it possible to measure the

eye-of-lean and to compare the belly with the standards for the various grades. In scoring for back-fat, the minimum and maximum measurements are used. The difference between these two is used in the score for uniformity of back-fat. Poor development of the back muscle, or excessive fat in the belly, or a belly



Interior and exterior view of the 60-pen Advanced Registry Testing Station at Edmonton, Alberta.

cording to their suitability for export from the standpoint of type, weight and finish.

The grade standards set up for top quality, or premium hogs have since become the foundation of the national bacon hog program. Under this program a variety of projects have been developed by various agencies, to assist farmers in producing hogs of the desired quality. One of these is Advanced Registry for Swine, administered by the Canadian department of agriculture on a national basis and supported by other agencies concerned with hog improvement. Advanced Registry is similar in principle to the Record of Performance for dairy cattle and poultry, which provide breeders with accurate records of production. With swine, the most important product is the carcass, but farmers and breeders are also concerned with other aspects of hog quality. From the farmer's standpoint sows which raise few pigs, or pigs which are costly to feed, are not desirable, regardless of the quality of their carcasses.

How Advanced Registry Is Organized

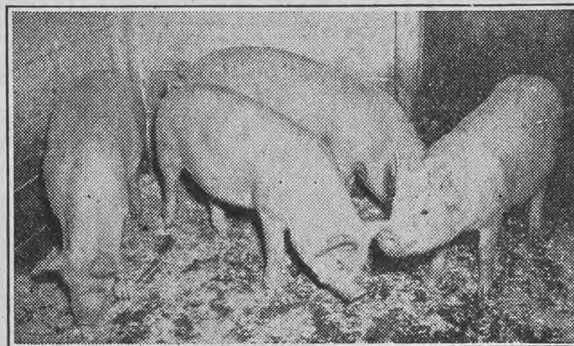
Advanced Registry is designed to test the performance of sows for such important utility factors as the number of pigs raised, the rate of gain, carcass quality and the feed required to produce a pound of gain. This information service was first offered to breeders in 1928; but before this was done methods of pig testing in other countries were explored and a year of experimental work conducted with institutional herds in Canada. This procedure was followed on the advice of the Advanced Registry Board established as an advisory body to the Department. The Board, which is representative of breeders, processors and livestock organizations, has continued to serve in this capacity, and from time to time has recommended changes or improvements, to make Advanced Registry more informative, or to give more effective service to breeders. At the present time, about 650

by the sow. The test pigs are selected when they are six weeks of age, as representative of the litter. If there are less than eight in the litter when it is inspected, or if any of the pigs have an inherited defect, such as a rupture, or are ridglings, or hermaphrodites, or have a breed disqualification, the litter is not accepted for test.

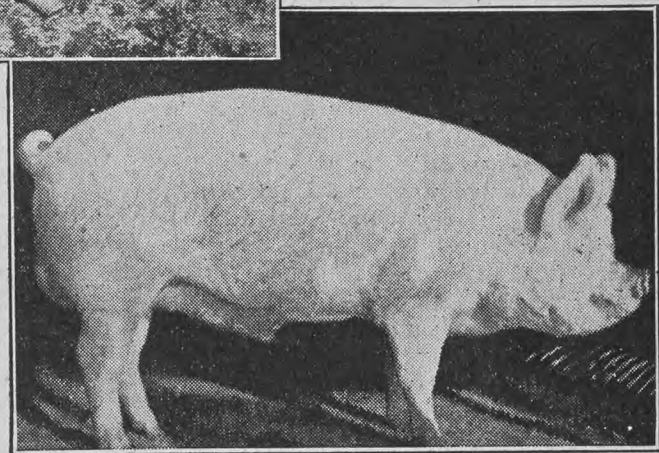
Four pigs of the litter are nominated by the breeder at the time of inspection. If accommodation is available, the breeder is required to forward these pigs to his nearest test station when they are from 60 to 65 days of age. If no pen space is available at his station, the pigs are fed by the breeder and shipped for slaughter to the nearest abattoir when they reach market weights. Only nominated pigs from inspected litters are permitted to complete a carcass test. Central feeding, which was started in 1934, is considered to give a more reliable measure of the inherited characteristics of the pigs, since all groups can be treated and fed alike. At the seven stations now operated in Canada by the Advanced Registry Board the same feed mixtures are used, pigs are kept under similar conditions and all groups are given the same treatment. A total of 230 litters can be tested at one time in these seven stations, which, with their location and number of pens, are as follows: Charlottetown, P.E.I., 14; Aulac, N.B., 16 (21 in summer); St. Hyacinthe, Que., 46; Waterloo, Ont., 48; Fort Garry, Man., 16; Saskatoon, Sask., 30; Edmonton, Alta., 60. The annual capacity of these stations is about twice the pen capacity since groups are seldom on feed for more than five months.

How Advanced Registry Operates

As the pigs reach a live weight which will yield carcasses of about 150 pounds, they are delivered to a nearby abattoir



Above: Group of four litter mates under Advanced Registry feeding at the Edmonton Testing Station. Right: Yorkshire boar Hann-I-Gay Wonder 151W, by Maple Lodge Wonder 58T (A.R. No. 288), grand champion wherever shown in 1942 and 1943, out of Orchard Valley Lassie 98T (A.R. No. 2219). This boar sold for \$250, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Canadian-bred Yorkshire.



of the average score of the four carcasses and the record of feed consumption. The report also gives the records, if any, of the ancestors of the sow for three generations, as a convenience to the breeder in deciding the merits of the individual tested. Though any pure-bred sow is eligible for testing, not all sows tested obtain good scores for each factor. About 55 per cent of those tested meet the requirements for qualification, which are: Eight pigs in the litter; 100 points for maturity index (which means the development of a carcass of 150 pounds in 200 days); and 75 points out of a possible 100 for carcass quality. Feed consumption is not a requirement

which lacks a reasonable amount of fat, results in low scores for these factors, even though the carcass may have the type and finish required for A grade.

Carcass records show that there is a wide variation in the size of the main back muscle, in belly quality and in the other factors measured. This variation indicates the possibility of improvement in carcass quality through selection, and the need for continued efforts to select, for breeding, the most desirable individuals and strains.

Feed consumption is an exceedingly important item in pig production, and can mean the difference between profit

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NEXT---THE BEAVER RANCH!

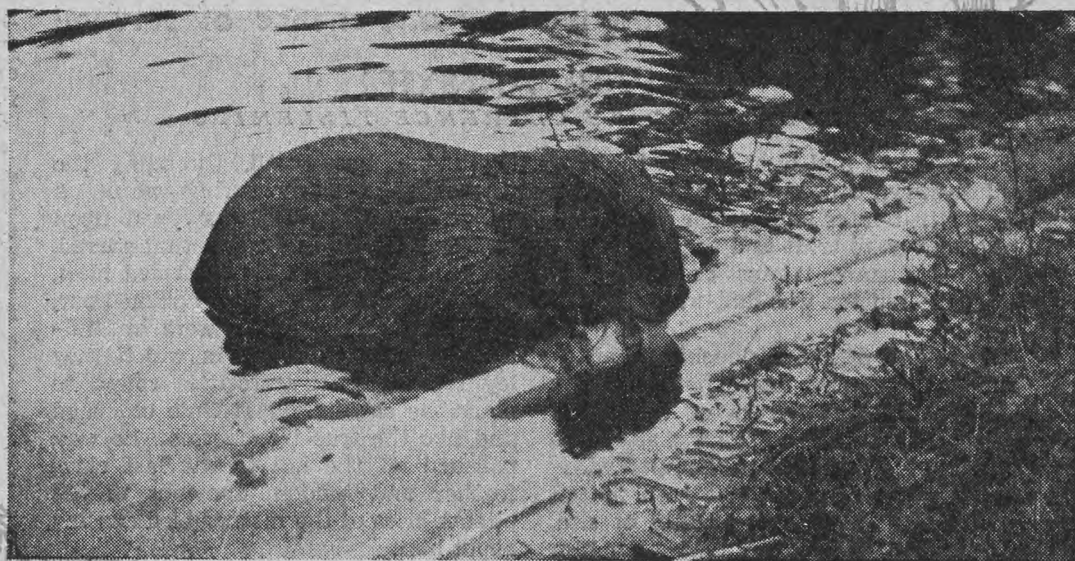
THERE is a new industry for farmers being whispered about in hush-hush tones right now, an industry that promises very rich returns for a small outlay of capital and for an even smaller expenditure of time and energy. It's an industry so new that those who get in on it now have to crawl through a basement window, for the ground floor hasn't even been built. Yet it concerns itself with a product so old it is a household word in our land, and many historians have said that this product was the first and foremost factor causing the exploration and colonization of Canada. If you can keep a secret we'll tell you all about it. Gather around a little closer and promise not to tip off the neighbors. It's all about beaver.

Hey! Don't go away mad! Sure, you know all about beaver. Everybody does. The beaver is Canada's national animal. You know that. Yeah, and everybody knows that the beaver is a smart wee beastie, and foremost "engineer" of the animal kingdom. You are familiar with their clever dam building and how they dig out intricate water canal systems to reach new food supplies and you've seen their staunch, warm stick-houses and you've probably had them held up as examples of what to be as busy as. Sure, sure! And you've read that down north the trappers and Indians go after the beaver with great gusto and get well paid for any skins they can glom on to. A beaver-skin coat is still a luxury item. You betcha. But that's all old stuff and you thought this was about a new industry.

Well, just gather around and let's do some whispering.

First, do you know what the cash value of our annual fur crop comes to? Well, for the '41-'42 season, Canada's raw furs sold for \$24,532,918 and 00 cents. A sizable slug of that juicy cash was collected by the operators of our nine thousand fur-farms. Of that nine thousand total, a goodly percentage of the fur-farms are located out behind cow sheds and chicken coops, carried on as profitable side-lines to regular farming. Jim Smith, for instance, has ten pens where he keeps some choice silvers, or maybe even a few of those classy platinum foxes. Jack Doe, on the other hand, believes that mink are the best bet and last year he got \$19 apiece for the thirty skins he sold. You know all about such goings-on, of course. You have a dozen farmer friends who are making money on fox and mink, and some of them got so interested in raising fur that they gave up regular farming and now devote all their time to producing pelts.

MAYBE you thought it didn't pay, knowing that it costs a lot of hard, gleaming shekels to raise fox and mink pelts. First, the tightly built wire pens cost money. The standard fox pen costs about \$35 to build, and even that is a pre-war figure. Then it costs about \$15 per year to raise one fox, for such beasties get a special diet of fresh meat, cereals, and vegetables, and they've got to have their vitamins and their medicines. Figured in on this \$15 cost of raising is counted the special equipment, the depreciation of pens and buildings, and labor time in feeding and pelting. The skins of the ordinary blacks and silvers command around \$30 apiece on the market, with higher prices for



specials and stiff sums for breeding stock and fancy figures up around \$500 and even \$1,000 for some of the beautiful platinum furs. But on the average the run-of-the-mill fox sells for \$30 and costs \$15 to raise, leaving a \$15 clear profit. Which pays.

Some say that mink pay better than foxes. Mink require much smaller pens, costing around \$8.00 to \$10 per unit of four to build, and mink eat less and therefore cost less to raise. Depending on location, each mink costs from \$5.00 to \$10 per year to raise to skinning size—the lower costs applying where there is a cheap supply of fish-foods available. While mink don't zoom up into the fancy figures that special varieties of fox sometimes bring, on the other hand mink prices do not fluctuate so sharply as foxes from year to year, and mink can be depended on to average

Why not? They build their own houses and dine off a poplar pole

Says

KERRY WOOD

between \$15 and \$25. Giving the mink farmer a tidy hunk of profit.

But both fox and mink farming is hard work. Fox and mink smell, too—not even the most enthusiastic fur-farmer can deny it! Then there is the chore of killing old horses and cows for food and many farmers hold off from fur-farming because they do not like the mess and bother of butchering. There has to be a special building for mixing up grub for fox and mink, a building equipped with a bone grinder, with cereal cookers, and a place to wash the large batch of feeding dishes and scales to weigh out the right portions of meat, cereal, vegetables, greens, and even cod-liver-oil to produce healthy animals. Then pens have to be

kept clean, with a lot of maintenance work around the cages because the animals insist on chewing up the woodwork and getting rough with the netting at times. Fox and mink farming is a specialized game, and while it pays good dividends to the man who knows what he is doing, often it does not appeal to a lot of ordinary folk who do not like strong animal odors and butchering and fussy routine chores.

NOW let's take a look at this new game of beaver farming. First, how much does a beaver farmer have to spend for pens? Nothing. Sure, that's right! The farmer has to build a fence to keep his beaver on the premises, all right, but no pens, no breeding stalls, no sun-shaded conditioning shelters as are used for foxes. Beaver insist on building their own houses, you see, and they do it themselves without any supervision from the fur-farmer, thank you.

Okay, okay! Then how much does the beaver farmer spend per animal per year for food? Once again, the answer is nothing! Beaver collect their own food and it costs the farmer nothing at all. All the animals need is a state of nature and some water located near a goodly stand of aspen poplars or juicy stream-side willows.

They'll go out and get their own food. They'll cut down the trees they want, carry the logs to the water, then store them properly to last through the winter, and they'll eat the bark off the trees in quantities sufficient to keep them healthy and happy. The beaver farmer doesn't have to plague himself with daily feeding chores or pen cleaning or watching out for worms or distemper or worrying about feeding the right amount of minerals to produce the most luxurious skins. The beaver do all their own looking-after.

Beaver like to handle their own love affairs, too. The fox and mink farmer has to keep a careful record of his dogs and females, testing the latter for sterility after each mating, and making sure that they are not disturbed by any strangers on the premises during the fussy marriage rites and whelping periods of the nervous animals. But with the beaver the farmer merely leaves the animals alone and the beasties carry on in the old fashioned manner and produce an annual increase averaging four to five young ones per pair.

How much do the pelts command on the fur markets? Well, even during the depression days in the fur game beaver pelts did not drop below \$25, and at the present time, when fox pelts are averaging \$30 and mink \$20, beaver sell around \$50 to \$60 for the average skin. Comparing production costs with those of fox and mink raising, the margin of profit available to the beaver farmer is very, very interesting.

Of course, we can have nothing without labor of some sort. It is true that beaver feed, house, and multiply themselves without any assistance from man, but the beaver farmer has to use the old beano to give the animals a fair chance to produce something for practically nothing. The most important item is a suitable location for the beaver farm, and many regular farmers have such sites on the old homesteads if they only knew it.

Water is essential. A stream or creek or tiny spring freshet will suffice, but the ideal water body for

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THE ENEMIES

ON a narrow rocky ledge hundreds of feet above the green spruce-choked valley, Gulo, the giant wolverine, went shuffling one late fall day. He was a squat, logy beast, some three and a half feet long, with the body of a small bear and a black, macabre visage from which two green-shadowed eyes glared forth with a ferocity beyond expression. Gulo was a cross, being the largest and most blood-thirsty of the true weasel clan and likewise related to all the musk-carrying pole-cats that ever tainted fresh air.

He moved with the truculent swagger and that unhurried calm which only the truly great achieve. For small though he was, he belonged to the great of the forest world. As a fighter he had no equal for his size on the American continent. He gave a trail to

Job Potter and Gulo the wolverine formed a strange alliance, because in unity lay their one chance of survival

By PAUL ANNIXTER

ILLUSTRATED BY CLARENCE TILLENIUS

no beast and had been known to drive a full-grown cougar from his fresh kill. As a still-hunter and stalker he had no peer and as to craft and the robbing of traps and snares it must be added that even the red fox was dull-witted beside him.

That gait of his, a slouching double-shuffle, epitomized more than anything else the malign nature of the beast. Though the afternoon sun was still high, he loafed unhurriedly in the open without thought of cover. For rash indeed would be the killer, regardless of size, that would contest the trail with him and neither man nor beast would eat of his tough and musky meat. His coarse, ragged pelt, which seemed ever in a state of moulting, was practically worthless to trappers; men killed his kind only to be rid of a troublesome thief. So, though all creatures were his potential enemies, his evil reputation forced them to respect him.

Gulo was out on a still-hunt, having chosen the hour with purpose aforethought. Down from the rocks into the blue gloom of the century-old spruce that furred the mountain slope he shuffled, his soundless progress a triumph of self-effacement. Squat and phlegmatic as he was, Gulo never ran anything down; his entire resource lay in his stalking craft.

Presently there was a rustling amid the blue-black shadows. A hen partridge went skittering away through the thickets, dragging one wing and sounding a faint, pitiful cry of "quit, quit, quit." Gulo scarcely glanced at the mother bird, trying to lure him with her age-old ruse of being wounded. He turned about in his tracks and fol-

lowed her back trail, threading the thickets like a measuring worm. A minute later he almost stepped upon something small and warm that stirred. He struck out with a full-armed blow, bash, smash, again and again. Four, five, six baby partridge were annihilated in the tiny forms in which they lay hidden, with scarcely a sound to mark the slaying. Then Gulo crouched and like the true trencherman he was, polished off the kill to the last claw, feather and tendon, oblivious to the piteous cries of the mother bird circling about him.

Licking his black lips with omnivorous satisfaction, the wolverine moved on to further hunting. The mere slaking of his hunger pangs was negligible in this beast's hunting. His kind had been dubbed the "Glutton of the North" by old-time hunters and trappers, and he lived apparently for prolonged orgies of gorging and the deep feeding dreams which followed.

An hour later even his stupendous appetite was assuaged by the rich hunting he found among the grouse and partridge coveys along the high slopes. This was the month when the young birds were just beginning to follow their parents abroad, all unaware of the devilish ingenuity of Gulo's kind for discovering forms and hiding places. Toward sunset, fed to repletion, the wolverine climbed back toward the high, rocky ledge on the mountainside. Here, recessed behind a narrow shelf of rock, was a deep crevice which was Gulo's secret den. It was roomy and dry at all times and almost impregnable to anything save a cougar or a mountain goat. High up near the mountain's rim, it afforded him a commanding lookout over the jumbled valleys below. Here the old wolverine had lived for two years, lord of all he surveyed, seemingly safe from all creatures.

But on this afternoon as he climbed up over the bare rocks, a movement far below him in the spruce valley suddenly froze him to the fixity of stone. He crouched flat and moveless among the rocks, glaring downward with a look of hate and fury that could only be born of old association. In it was a blend of

interest, of excitement and of a definite recognition of something familiar. For it was his enemy of long standing, the trapper, Job Potter, who had just emerged from the shadows of the spruce far below.

AS Gulo went forth on his hunting that afternoon he did not dream that keen eyes were watching him from the depths of the spruce wood two thousand feet below. A lank, long-limbed woodsman who had been sitting in the thickets, moveless as a stone for over an hour, rose to his feet, yawned vastly and stretched while a wide grin spread over his face. His patience and woodcraft had been rewarded at last. He had discovered the secret that had baffled him for over a year.

"Ay, yo're a smart one, ye devil-skin, but this time I've spotted ye for sure. An' it's ace in the hole for me, too, laddy-buck, you wait and see."

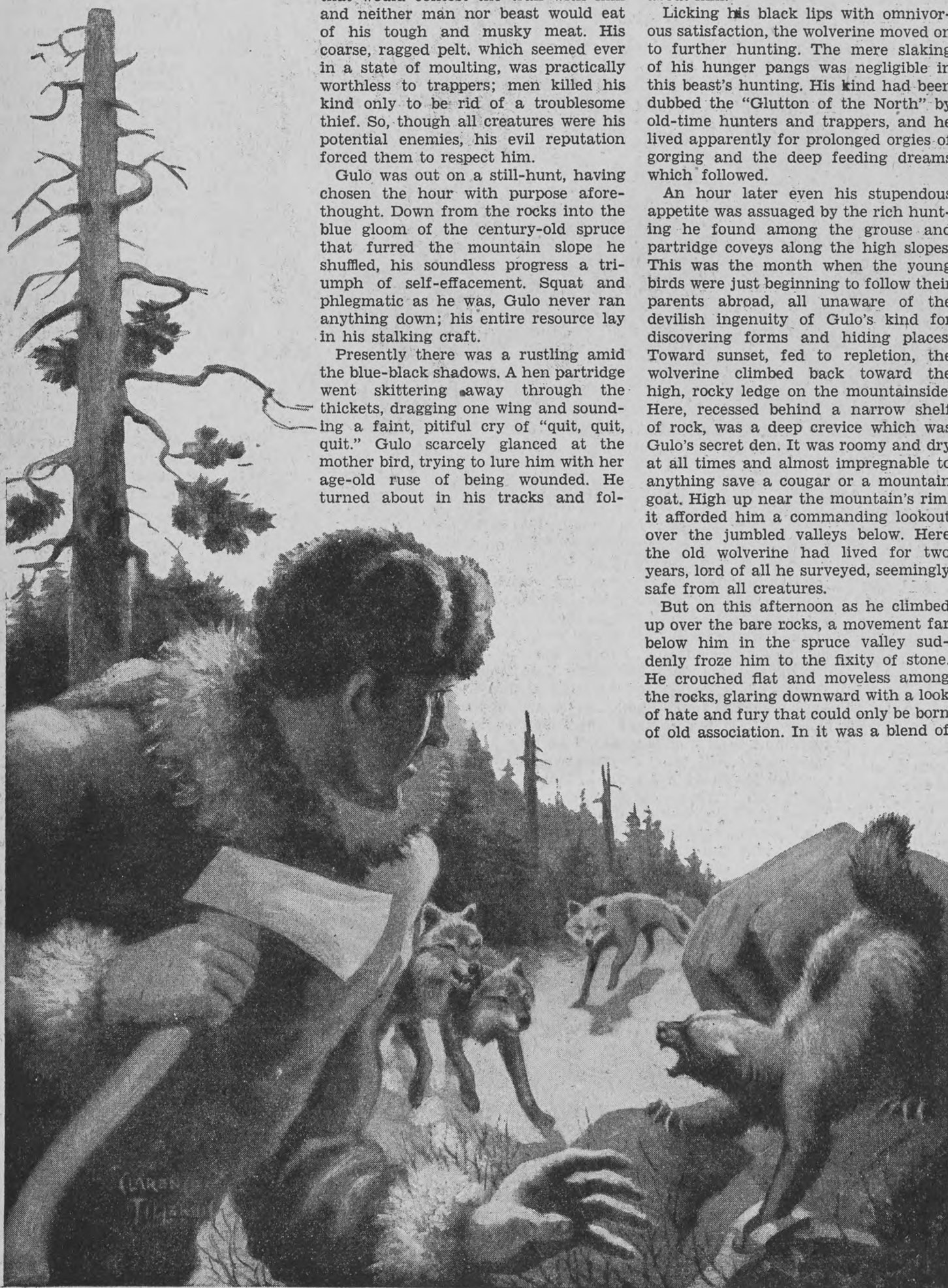
For nearly two years, ever since he had filed claim on his small mountain homestead, a grim and very real feud had existed between Gulo and Job Potter for the supremacy of the spruce valley. Some perversion of his hybrid nature inspires the wolverine, wherever he ranges, to kill, destroy and make trouble in general in his encounters with all other creatures. Particularly is his ingenuity for dark cunning loosed against man and all his works. Let a trapper attempt to operate in a region inhabited by a wolverine and his catch of fur will be next to nothing, for it is one of the wolverine's chief delights to rob traps not only of their bait, but of their fresh-caught kill. This devilish proclivity makes Gulo the most thoroughly hated by woodsmen of all quadrupeds.

Job Potter had not been a week in the high mountain valley before he discovered that Gulo was a concomitant of his homestead. He had always discredited most of the tales he had heard of the wolverine's uncanny cunning, but a year in the region had proved that they were true, and more. Job earned his chief livelihood along the trap line and hunting trail, having taken up his small mountain homestead as a mere summer makeshift. Within a month, however, he saw that there would be a grim competition for every pelt he lifted here, for every creature that fell before his rifle.

From the day he had discovered the settler's presence in the valley, Gulo had set himself to devising means by which the man's life here would be made untenable. Unknown and unseen, he had dogged Job Potter's footsteps as he came and went at his fishing and hunting drawn by both fear and fascination. In his mind the spruce valley and the whole mountainside belonged rightly to him—a promising range in which the settler was a mere interloper. Job Potter no sooner began operations on his trapline that first fall than he learned at first hand of the devilish cunning of wolverines in playing hob with traps in general. Possessed of a nose which could detect the smell of iron through a foot of snow, traps were a boon rather than a menace to Gulo's kind. A trap often stood for a banquet to him, sometimes a double banquet, the bait and the baited. They were an eternal challenge to his wile.

DURING the first few weeks of his trapping, Job found himself checkmated at every turn of the game by the wolverine. Within a month he saw that as long as Gulo remained in the region his fur catch would be next to nothing. Nettled though he was over the matter, the settler's wrath had not been untamped by a degree of pleasure at the prospect of what lay ahead—a

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As at a given signal the pack flung themselves forward at the hunched form of the wolverine.

THE Country GUIDE

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The Rise of Socialism

The meteoric rise of the C.C.F. during the last year is a plain intimation to the powers that be, both government and big business, that a lot of people in this country are not going to stand for shilly-shallying after this war. When a Socialist party which is already the official opposition in British Columbia, can poll one-third of the total voting strength of Ontario and elect 34 members to a house of 90; when it can follow that up by polling two-thirds of the votes in the Selkirk and Humboldt federal by-elections, and crown the effort by corraling 53 per cent of the Saskatchewan vote and emerging triumphant in 47 out of 52 constituencies, that party has every reason to believe that it is going places. The Saskatchewan election campaign was watched with bated breath as no other provincial election has been in recent years. Those who were holding their breath gasped when the results were known. They found out that prairie farmers will vote for a Socialist party without first asking what the Ontario farmers did about it.

* * *

It isn't that the farmers of the prairie have suddenly become Socialists. Convinced Socialists do not average a dozen to the municipality among the farmers of Saskatchewan. But a voter doesn't have to be a Socialist to vote for the C.C.F. in a provincial election. There are decided limitations to what a provincial government can do. Finance, industry, transportation, price floors, international trade, foreign relations and so forth are national matters and can be dealt with only by the federal government. With the odd exception, a provincial government is about as impotent as a municipal council as far as such questions are concerned. The Social Credit government in Alberta found that out in the field of finance. The only effective power it had was the coercive power of repudiation. And so the provincial platform of the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan is not Socialistic; it merely underscores and emphasizes the declared policies of the other two parties.

* * *

Another reason why non-Socialist farmers can vote for the C.C.F. is that agriculture is specifically exempted from its socialistic platform. Other interests are to be taken over by the state, first the banks, then the other financial institutions, then milling, canning, textile and other manufacturers of consumer goods, and so on throughout the list. But the farmer is to remain lord of his own domain; in fact he is to be protected from eviction. In other words, farming, which was the only family enterprise to survive the Industrial Revolution, is to be the only capitalistic enterprise to survive the Socialist Revolution. The Bolsheviks tried that scheme and found that it would not work. The peasants had been given their holdings, but 15 years after the liquidation of the big landlords, Stalin found that the peasants could defeat the revolution and he took drastic steps to force them into line. He liquidated the kulaks and drove collectivization through to completion at a terrible cost. Lincoln saw that a state could not remain half slave and half free and Stalin saw that a state could not remain half socialized and half free.

* * *

The general political drift appears to indicate that a new line of demarkation is appearing in Canadian politics. The line between the

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

orthodox parties is pretty fuzzy; it is between personalities rather than between policies. The Liberals cannot count any longer on a solid Quebec, which is breaking up politically into blocs. A new line may be drawn—between the Socialists and the Free Enterprisers. If the C.C.F. continues to gain strength, a balance might conceivably be struck in which the Liberals and Progressive Conservatives would be forced into a coalition, or one of them subside into the unenviable position of holding the balance of power. Nothing like that can happen at Ottawa until after the next federal election, but in the meantime, Liberals and Conservatives had better not be too nasty with each other. They may eventually have to crawl under the same log cabin quilt.

* * *

The other "power that is," known generally as Big Business, watched the Saskatchewan returns come in as intently as Belshazzar watched the hand writing on the wall. And it had better get a Daniel to tell it what Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin means. The people of this country haven't forgotten the depression. They are not going to be satisfied with an imposing facade of social legislation behind which the same old game of exploitation and the concentration of money power can flourish unchecked and unabated. The C.C.F. is catching the ear of the people because it is about the only voice heard in exposing and denouncing the subversive elements in the business life of the country. It has been going after the cartels and monopolies and price rings and warning the country that they are laying plans to extend their empires after the war. Its remedy doesn't stop at taking the subversive elements by the throat and standing them where they belong; nor even in knocking them on the head and tossing them into the garbage can. Its avowed remedy is to eliminate private interest from business lock, stock and barrel, good bad and indifferent, and take business over by the state. It loses no opportunity of telling the people what it proposes to do and it should now be crystal clear to the most politically blind business autocrat that that is what they like to hear.

* * *

From this war, Canada will emerge with a terrific debt, with a peacetime budget approaching three times the prewar level, with none too much working capital, with dislocated industry and with a couple of million returned soldiers and war workers to be placed in peacetime jobs. The time has about arrived for the government and those business leaders who are endowed with social intelligence, to show the people of this country that they intend to put some order and system into the postwar Canadian economy and make it work for the good of the Canadian people. The key to an efficient economy is for the country to put its capital and its labor force to the most effective use, just as a farm is run successfully by putting its capital and labor force to effective use. Instead of capital being drained off into fake promotions and shovelled into unnecessary recapitalizations, every cent of it will have to be put to work in productive industry. The tentacles of international cartels, holding companies and price rings will have to be unwound from the neck of Canadian business. Small investors will need assurance that when they put their money into stocks they are not being played for suckers. The people as a whole will have to be convinced that everything that can be done is being done to provide proper and improving living standards. They want to hear less yapping about bureaucratic controls and more about co-operation between business and government for the good of the Canadian people. The only effective way to combat Socialism is to remove the conditions which breed it.

The Invasion

The curtain has parted on the last and climactic act in the great and sanguinary European drama. The invasion has begun. Since Dunkerque, the Nazis had dominated the Atlantic

coast from North Cape to the Pyrenees. The Allies have done what the aggressors, with all their force and will, were unable to do. They have crossed the channel and established themselves on the opposite shore. Up to this time the full weight of Allied strength has not been felt by the Nazi host. From now until the terms of unconditional surrender are met it will be an all-out and all-in war.

In these gigantic operations, young Canadian manhood is playing its glorious part, as it has already done in the air, on the sea and in the Mediterranean theatre. Not a man of them but is ready to pay the supreme sacrifice to insure complete victory. There will be no wavering, no slackening, no counting the cost. The way will be long and hard; a resourceful and determined enemy will fight back every inch of the way; there may be temporary setbacks; the casualty lists will lengthen, but whatever our men are called upon to do, that they will accomplish as their fathers did on the same soil a generation ago.

We must not fail them. There must be no weakening, no slackening on the home front; nothing but all-out support. The war is not over yet. It will flame on in its destructive course through the summer, almost certainly through another winter, perhaps through another summer; no one knows how long or at what cost. Our part is to keep our men supplied with every material and moral resource; with all the accoutrements of modern battle, with reinforcements, with clothing, with food and also with all those little comforts and assurances which mean so much to men who live in constant peril and discomfort. Bereavement will come to many, but it will be borne with proud courage. As the sacrifice is laid on the altar of freedom it is with the full assurance that never in the history of human conflict have men been engaged in a more righteous cause, nor one on which the divine blessing could be more conscientiously invoked.

A New Voice

A new voice speaks for Ontario. The province is no longer represented in the councils of the nation by that clowning wisecracker Hepburn. Premier Drew recently addressed a large gathering in Winnipeg. He showed a deep sense of responsibility regarding the need of greater co-operation between the provincial and federal governments in the work of postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. Premier Garson, of Manitoba has shown, with clarity and convincing forcefulness, that unless Dominion-Provincial finances are completely readjusted, the projected plans for social legislation simply cannot be implemented in the poorer provinces. In Manitoba, for example, the cost of government would be doubled and the revenue is not in sight. A new financial deal is necessary if Canadians throughout the country are to receive equality of opportunity and service.

Mr. Drew pointed out that the War Measures Act, valuable and necessary in war, would become inoperative with the return of peace. Then all the old constitutional difficulties would be back, magnified a hundred fold because of the magnitude of the task before the Canadian people. "If, when peace comes," he said, "we have not reached an agreement for co-operation to solve our postwar problems, the very best plans in other fields will bog down in a constitutional morass." He gave the assurance that so far as Ontario was concerned, the people were Canadians first and that the Ontario approach to the solution of postwar problems would be guided by the belief that the welfare of Ontario and of the whole of Canada were one and the same thing.

Another Dominion-Provincial conference will be called shortly to co-ordinate the activities of all the governments in their planning for after the war. There is assurance that the results will be fruitful. One ground for that assurance is that the present Premier of Ontario, unlike his predecessor, has a full sense of the responsibilities of his high office.

News of Agriculture

Canadian Flour Mills

TWO hundred flour mills operated last year in Canada, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of these, 102 were in the three prairie provinces, 90 were in Ontario, and only eight in the remaining five provinces. Of the 200 mills, 131 have a rated daily capacity of 100 barrels or less, and only four can produce from 5,000 to 12,000 barrels per day. All the mills combined can produce 92,519 barrels of flour per 24-hour day. The report says that maximum capacity could probably be maintained on an average for 285 days per year, which would represent an output of 26,366,000 barrels annually. This compares with an actual output for the calendar year 1943, of 24,474,696 barrels of 196 pounds each, or 93 per cent of maximum capacity.

The largest mill in western Canada is in Manitoba and has a capacity of 5,500 barrels per day. The three largest mills in Saskatchewan have a combined capacity of 9,100 barrels per day; and the six largest mills in Alberta have a combined capacity of 9,470 barrels per day. Manitoba has 27 mills with a capacity of 300 barrels or less, Saskatchewan, 37 of similar size, and Alberta 25. The largest flour mill in Canada is that of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited, at Port Colborne, Ontario, with a capacity of 12,000 barrels per 24-hour day, or nearly 50 per cent more than the combined capacity of the 131 Canadian flour mills producing 100 barrels daily, or less. The smallest flour mills in Canada are two mills located in Ontario, with a capacity of 24 barrels per 24-hour day.

Butter Oil

BUTTER oil is a product made from butter by removing all water and all non-fat solids. At similar temperatures, it has the consistency, appearance and taste of unsalted butter. Like milk itself, it is therefore a pure dairy product.

In south Russia, butter oil is used in large quantities, and so far something more than 20 million pounds of butter oil have been exported on lend-lease to Russia from the United States.

Since butter oil is 20 per cent less bulky than butter, ocean shipping is saved. It is made by heating butter to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahr. in a steam jacketed vat of hot water. Practically all of the non-fat solids and most of the water are then removed by a special type of cream separator. A vacuum process then removes all foreign flavors and the last traces of moisture. After pasteurizing and cooling, it is canned at 110 degrees Fahr. As now made, it is granular at room temperature and relatively hard to spread. It is shipped to Russia in 50-gallon steel drums.

Rural Housing

A RECENT statement from the Dominion Department of Agriculture reports that "studies of the standards of Canadian farm homes have indicated that the vast majority of farm families live in houses that cannot be considered adequate according to any minimum standard." There are about 750,000 farms in Canada; a fairly reasonable interpretation of "a vast majority" might be 500,000; and yet it is surprising to learn, from the same statement, that according to the sub-committee on Housing and Community Planning of the Parliamentary Committee on Reconstruction that "at least 125,000 new farm buildings were required," in addition to 188,000 buildings in need of external repairs. The sub-committee recommended in its report that nearly 100,000 homes be built in the first ten years following the conclusion of the war.

Between World Wars I and II, Britain, Belgium, France, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia took some governmental action toward the improvement of rural housing, involving farmers, farm laborers, or both. The Ottawa statement says that a new National Housing Act will be drafted, which will include a special section on farm housing, and that the need for cottages for farm laborers will be recognized in the new Act.

Alberta Goes Forward

HON. D. BRUCE MACMILLAN, minister of agriculture for Alberta, announced recently that plans are being prepared for the voluntary vaccination of calves as a measure of control for Bangs disease. Meetings of cattlemen in Alberta during recent months have devoted considerable attention to this proposal. Some stockmen have asked for the right to administer the vaccine themselves, but the Minister's announcement makes it clear that, due to the nature of the vaccine, and for the general protection of the cattle industry, the control and administration of the vaccine will be under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Dr. Percy Talbot, provincial veterinarian, will administer the service, which will be available to breeders of both pure-bred and grade cattle, and will be confined to calves between four and eight months of age, which are to be retained for breeding purposes.

The Alberta minister also announced at Wetaskiwin, late in June, that plans have been discussed for three additional agricultural schools, which would involve an expenditure of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars and require a staff of about 60 teachers. The primary consideration in the establishment of these additional schools is the rehabilitation of returned men from the armed forces, but it was pointed out that unless the younger generation could attend the schools sufficiently to give them permanence, the proposal might not be feasible.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture has also announced recently the establishment of a farmstead planning service, which will be supervised by E. C. Hallman. This addition to the services of the Alberta department is especially designed to assist those who wish to improve their farm home surroundings. The service will design plans with a view to achieving convenience and efficiency in labor-saving, as well as to increase both the comfort and beauty of the farmstead. Application forms are available from district agriculturists or from the Field Crops Branch of the Department at Edmonton.

Livestock Loan Association

ORGANIZED in January, 1924, with a capital of \$30,000, the Wasatch Livestock Loan Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, was the first livestock loan company to be operated in the United States by livestock men. In 1925 its volume of business amounted to nearly \$230,000. In 1930, its capital amounted to \$108,375, and its existing stock was classed as preferred stock in that year under a reorganization and \$400,000 of common stock issued to National Feeder and Finance Corporation. Peak volume was reached in 1935 with \$5,292,796 of loans.

Originally, stock subscriptions were secured by requiring borrowers to subscribe ten per cent of their loans. This was later reduced to five per cent, and discontinued in 1930. According to the National Livestock Producer, the organization was the largest livestock loan company in the United States for a considerable period. Since organization it has handled loans aggregating \$90 million, but has now given first place in size to the National Livestock Credit Corporation of Texas.

Black Flies Probably Responsible

THE sudden deaths of a considerable number of cattle, some sheep and a few horses in the Prince Albert district in the first days of June have given rise to considerable anxiety among cattlemen and investigation by veterinarians as to the cause of these losses.

Attack by black flies is now said to be the cause of death. After investigations, Dr. J. L. Millar, Provincial Veterinarian for Saskatchewan, said, "Though our findings have not yet been confirmed, the evidence selected would indicate that cattle, sheep and horses in this area were all exposed to attack by these flies on Wednesday, May 31, and that all deaths occurred within 24 hours of the time of attack." It is believed that extensive attacks by black flies caused an acute form of poisoning, though it is,

of course, possible that further investigation will lead to some modification of this conclusion."

British News Notes

MEMBERS of the National Farmer's Union in England have been contributing three pence per acre as annual dues. The Council of the N.F.U. is now urging county and local branches to increase the subscription rate to six pence per acre with a minimum of one guinea. It is planned to raise £120,000 income per year for Headquarters expenditure, of which amount £36,000 would be spent for publicity, as compared with £8,000 in recent years. The Union has an Economic and Statistics Department, on which it is planned to spend £10,000 per year for salaries, equipment and contributions to Universities for economic surveys. Up to £4,000 per year is planned for parliamentary work, and a parliamentary secretary has been appointed. Legal and taxation problems will use another £3,000 annually.

The uniform rate of three pence per acre was reached in 1942 and the total income rose from £112,000 to £168,000. Last year, the Union headquarters revenue was approximately £60,000. The combined expenditure of the county branches is probably in the neighborhood of £100,000.

On the basis that British postwar policy will aim at raising the general standards of living; that the financial situation will permit a continuation of subsidies; and that there will be no reduction in the minimum wage for agricultural workers below the present level, the British Minister of Health has proposed new homes for farm workers at rents not to exceed ten to eleven shillings per week, including taxes (rates). Costs are based on the assumption that postwar building will be stabilized at about 30 per cent above the 1939 level.

R. S. Hudson, the British Minister of Agriculture, has set a new target for British Milk Producers, at 100 gallons more, per cow, in the next four years. Increase, during the last two years has approximated 100 gallons per cow, per year. The new target set by the Minister means a continuation of this rate of progress for four more years.

The British Central Wages Board has proposed that agricultural workers should have six days annual holiday, per year, with pay (seven for Scotland); that four bank holidays should be recognized each year. The National Union of Agricultural Workers now has over 100,000 members and is pressing for a national minimum wage of £4 per week of 48 hours.

Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget speech, proposed that the Government should grant appreciable financial assistance to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation and the Scottish Securities Corporation, in order that these organizations might make substantial reductions in their lending rates and interest. He said it was agreed that ample facilities for long-term loans should be available to farmers. The British Government also proposes to set up a National Advisory Service, the principal function of which will be to provide advice for farmers. The estimated costs of this service (similar to our extension services) is about £1,000,000 for the first year. It is thought that the National Advisory Service will provide for the continuation, in some form, of the special war agricultural executive committees, that have contributed so much toward increase of food production in England during the war years.

Co-operative Big Business

CO-OPERATIVES in nine southern states recently laid plans for the organization of Southern Consolidated Co-operative, a holding, financing and management organization, the operations of which would include about 40 activities varying from the marketing of farm products to the manufacture of tombstones and caskets. It is proposed that financing would be provided, for the most part by a 40-year loan from the Rural Finance Corporation amounting to several million dollars and bearing one per cent interest.

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How many people thought less than five years ago—that farms and factories would soon be called on to produce in far greater quantity than ever before?

How many dreamed that there was any reason for even thinking about such vast production?

In fact, how many then thought that Canada had much reason to worry about war?

But war came.

And we were not given time to think out *how* we were going to meet the staggering new responsibilities it brought. We just had to meet them.

Two of Canada's greatest industries—farming and manufacturing—are meeting

that challenge. They are meeting it with work, sweat, determination—the kind our forefathers had.

We are both up to our ears in war production now—you, the producers of food, and we, the producers of guns, planes and war vehicles and the other things our fighting men need.

We both have a sacred trust to our sons who are fighting this war for us. And we both have the same kind of deep-down determination that they shall return to a land as free and as full of opportunity as the one they left.



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Forty Years of Growth and Service

THE Canadian Seed Growers Association, the Western Section of The Canadian Society of Agronomy and The Canadian Society of Animal Production each held meetings in Saskatoon during the week of June 19-24. For The Canadian Seed Growers Association, it was a historic meeting, marking the 40th Anniversary of the founding of the Association in 1904. The Association today stands as a memorial to the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, who, as Commissioner of Agriculture for Canada, exerted a widespread influence, and who, before the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed in 1905, had left his imprint on western Canada. Later, as President of Macdonald College, Quebec, and still later as Chairman of the Commission of Conservation in Canada, his influence on Canadian agriculture was even more definitely established.

Today, the highest honor which can be conferred by The Canadian Seed Growers Association, is to confer on one of its members or well-wishers, the title of Robertson Associate. It was at Christmas, 1898, that Dr. Robertson conceived the idea of encouraging boys and girls to grow better crops through the use of better seed. By 1904, some 1,500 boys and girls had competed for prizes in the Macdonald-Robertson seed competition, as a result of generous donations of money made by the late Sir Wm. C. Macdonald. In 1904, the Macdonald-Robertson seed competition became The Canadian Seed Growers Association, and, in the intervening years, has become one of the most remarkable and effective organizations of its kind in this or any other country.

Last year, the Association had 2,516 grower-members receiving certificates. In addition, there were 47 active members by reason of service as directors and officers, standing committee members and Robertson Associates. The addition of 42 Associate members brings the total membership to 2,605. During the year, registration service was rendered by the Association on 257 varieties and strains of field and garden crops. During the year, too, 3,088 Canadian seed growers received service, 5,425 fields were inspected, of which 4,434 were registered and 615 declined. A total of 3,747 certificates were issued to 2,516 growers. Crops from 11,262 acres, involving 831 growers, were refused registration for more than 20 different reasons, including mixing, impurity,

non-acceptance of membership application, crop failure, disease, careless handling of crop, no pedigree provided, seed not sealed, too many varieties grown, variety not accepted, volunteer crop, no verification, etc.

The annual general meeting of the Association is important, but comparatively dull. Few questions of general public interest ever arouse it. Like the work of the seed grower himself, the work of the Association consists in a careful, conscientious and painstaking guidance of seed improvement, and the really important work of the organization is done during the year by the head office staff of seven persons, and by the board of 19 directors, representing all provinces of Canada, and by the standing committees of fully qualified men who report to the board and to the annual meeting. Perhaps once during each two-day annual meeting, some new policy or special problem will require to be dealt with. Discussion will be vigorous and perhaps prolonged. When it is over, the Board of Directors will take its guidance from the meeting and carry on until some newer problem arises. Meanwhile, the Association, representative of both seed growers and Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, operates on a voluntary basis. It occupies a unique place in Canadian agriculture. It is the guardian of quality seed production in Canada. Its standards are high and rigid. All of the men on its Board of Directors and directing its important committees know that its success has been built up from precedent to precedent, and that there must be no let-down in the quality of its self service.

Alex M. Stuart, Ailsa Craig, Ontario, succeeds E. L. Eaton of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, as President. Vice-president is Howard P. Wright, Airdrie, Alberta. Western Directors, elected at the annual meeting, are Richard Platte, Nipawin, Saskatchewan; W. T. Knox, Tuxford, Saskatchewan; William Whitelock, Kelwood, Manitoba; R. H. Cottingham, Petersfield, Manitoba; Howard P. Wright, Airdrie, Alberta; and W. H. Baumbrough, Vernon, B.C. Directors nominated by Provincial Departments of Agriculture in western Canada, are Robert Whiteman, Manitoba; S. H. Vigor, Saskatchewan; A. M. Wilson, Alberta; and W. H. Robertson, B.C.



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Top: The band of sheep at the University of Saskatchewan. Left centre: (left to right) Prof. J. W. G. MacEwan, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Dr. L. E. Kirk, Dean of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan; A. D. Munro, District Supervisor, Live Stock Marketing (Dominion), Saskatoon. Centre: (left to right) G. E. DeLong, Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta.; L. B. Thomson, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.; H. J. Hargrave, Superintendent, Dominion Range Experimental Station, Manyberries, Alta.; Dr. McElroy, Department of Animal Science, University of Alta., Edmonton; J. H. Coles, Senior Live Stock Fieldman (Dominion), Regina. Right Centre: (left to right) Prof. E. E. Brocklebank, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. R. D. Sinclair, Dean of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Below: Dairy herd sires of the University of Saskatchewan on display for members of The Canadian Society of Animal Production.

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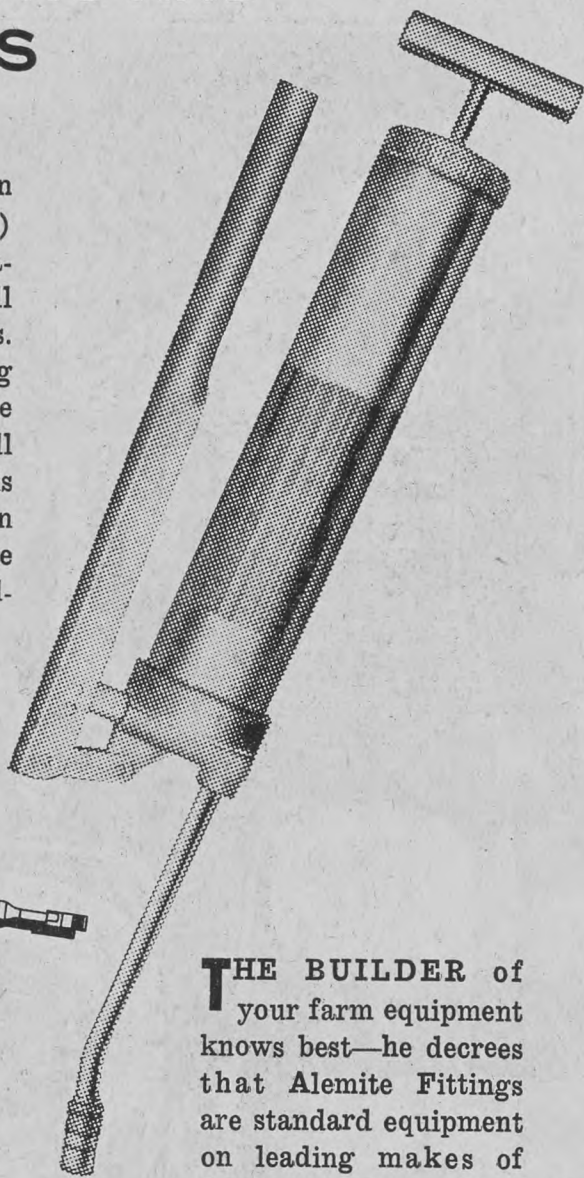


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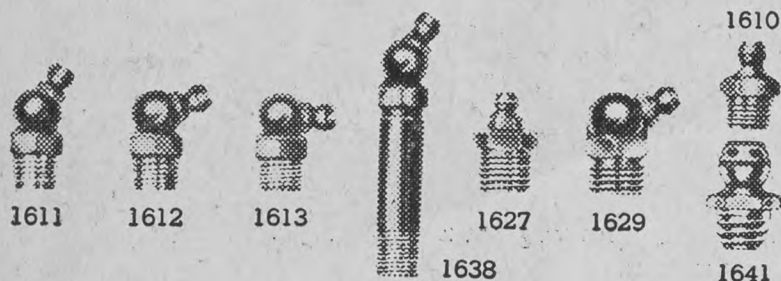
THE Alemite Gun shown (6578E) is a one pound capacity gun that will develop 8,500 lbs. pressure. It is spring primed for positive action. The overall length of the gun is 15 inches. Return type plunger handle permits easy handling.



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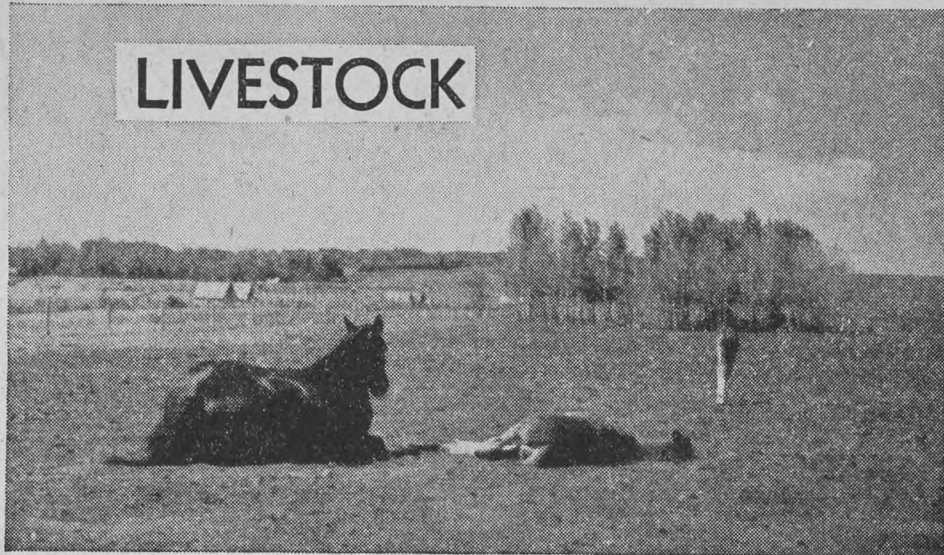
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LIVESTOCK



Much of the total power required on farms is still supplied by horses, but good quality and breeding, represented here by brood mares and foals at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, Alta., means efficiency and economy.—Guide Photo.

Check the Dairy Herd for Mastitis

MASTITIS is a very serious and costly disease of the udder of dairy cows. In dollars and cents it is believed to cause more loss to herd owners than contagious abortion, or Bangs disease, and it has been estimated to bring about an average decrease of 25 per cent in milk production.

Mastitis is caused by injury, improper milking, or by infection. If it is discovered soon enough, proper treatment will preserve the usefulness of the animal, but if it goes untreated for too long it may be impossible to restore production. One of the signs of mastitis is the swelling of the udder; and flakes may appear in the milk, or the milk may be abnormal in other respects, as shown when the cow is stripped.

An infected cow should be removed from the rest of the herd and milked last and the milk from an infected cow should not be mixed with that of the rest of the herd. A veterinarian should be consulted as promptly as possible, and if he is able to give an infusion treatment before there have been any marked physical changes in the cow's udder, recovery has been found to amount to about 90 per cent. Danger of getting mastitis into the herd is always present when cows are brought in from other herds. The safest plan, if it is necessary to purchase cows, is to keep them isolated for 30 days, until their udders can be checked for mastitis. Also, before each milking, a strip cup should be used to detect abnormal milk, so that it will be possible to isolate infected cows promptly. A wise precaution is to have each cow in the herd examined carefully twice a year, in order to see whether mastitis has developed in any individual.

Control requires constant vigilance. Here, as elsewhere, prevention is better than cure. Plenty of bedding is advisable, and the platforms on which the cows stand can be scrubbed frequently to advantage with hot lye water, or even plain hot water. If plenty of bedding is used, lime or super-phosphate may be used on the platform. Since mastitis is so costly and so prevalent, it will pay in the long run to take every precaution against it.

Crossbred Livestock

THERE are a number of farm practices which, in themselves, are good until they are carried to extreme. One of these is the practice of cross-breeding, or the mating of a pure-bred or high-grade individual of one breed with another individual of a distinctly different breed.

The chief advantage from cross-breeding is that the progeny of the first cross is often more vigorous than either parent. In turn, this is due to the fact that defective or undesirable characteristics tend to disappear in the first cross. It would be fatal, however, to conclude that these undesirable characteristics have disappeared forever, because this is not true.

The Mendelian Law, named after a monk, Gregor Mendel, who discovered it, has been used by plant breeders to assist them in making crosses between varieties or species of plants. In recent

years we have heard much about hybrid corn, because it tends to produce increased yields and show increased vigor over the parent varieties grown separately. The seed from a crop of hybrid corn, however, is never sown by those who know what they are about, because the succeeding crop would show a very wide variation, both as to height, yield and other characteristics.

Exactly the same thing would happen if a cross was made between two distinct pure breeds of livestock. Nearly every farmer knows, for example, that if an Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn are crossed, the first generation animals are blue-grey and hornless. They are, in fact, a very desirable market animal. If two of these cross-bred animals were mated, however, and the second generation produced, the progeny would be variable, and it is here that the danger of cross-breeding lies. In other words, a cross-bred animal may be more desirable than either of the parent breeds, provided the purpose of the cross is served in the first generation and cross-breeding is not carried into the second generation. In New Zealand, a superior type of market lamb (Canterbury lamb) is produced by crossing the Southdown and the Romney Marsh. All of these cross-bred lambs, however, go to the butcher. They are never used for breeding stock, because their progeny would be inferior in type and quality.

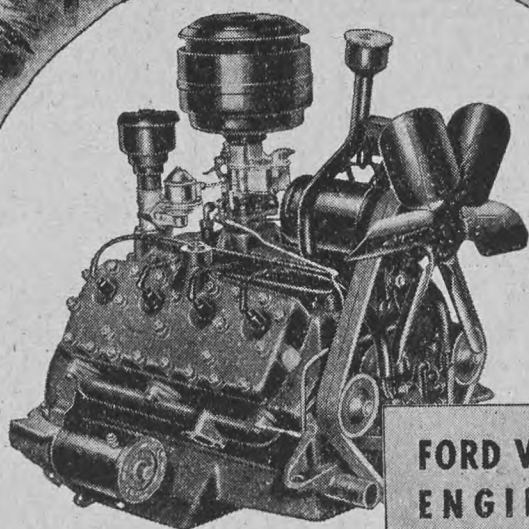
In the case of dairy cattle, where the product of the animal, rather than the animal itself is sent to market, cross-breeding is not practicable or wise. With these breeds such as the Holstein, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Jersey, all of which are common in Canada and the United States, the best method of increasing production from a given number of animals in a farm herd is to weigh and test the milk from each individual and then discard the least profitable individuals. Once the poorer ones have been eliminated, actual increase in production for the remaining animals can be secured only by improved feeding and care and by grading up the herd. This is achieved by the use of the best pure-bred sires the owner can afford. Using a pure-bred bull, whose dam and grand-dam are known to have been good milk producers, and whose sisters have satisfactory records, will gradually bring about an increase in the individual production of the cows in the herd throughout the years.

Conserve Milk and Cream Cans

CREAM and milk cans are in very short supply. Those that are available should be well cared for. If they are thrown or battered around, the seams are likely to open and bacteria given entrance which will cause souring and deterioration of the cream or milk. They should be kept perfectly dry while not in use, and when returned from the creamery are best kept upside down with the lid off so that the air can circulate. Cans should not be used for storing water. Water rusts them quickly. It is best not to use a can for cream until just before shipping, and both the lid and the inside of the can should be washed before using. Use boiling water and a dairy cleanser.



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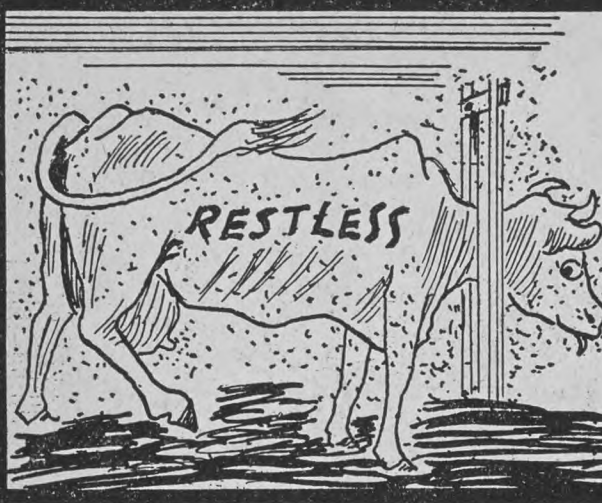
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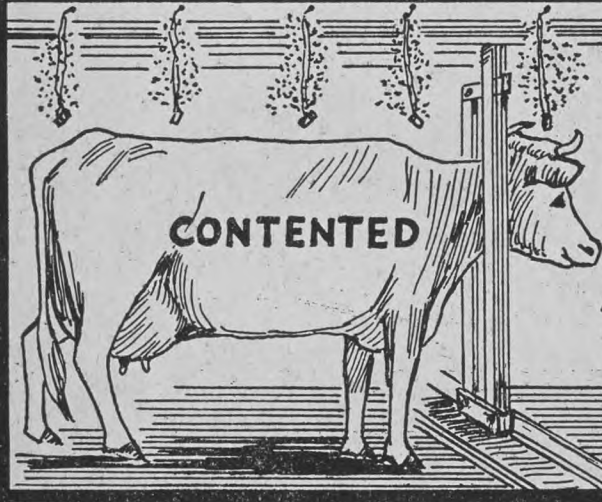
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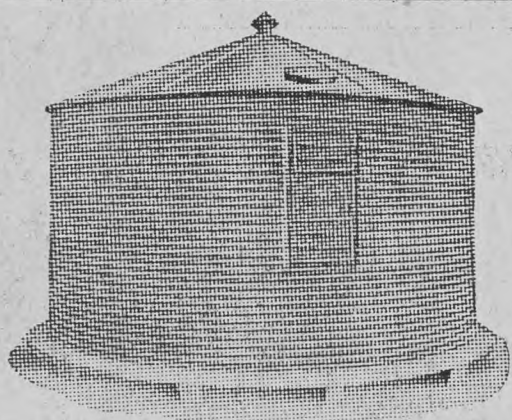


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Sabotage in a Milk Pail

WARS are not a new thing to farmers. Though it is true that the present world conflict is the most far-reaching and terrible in the world's history, and will take grievous toll of the lives and health of millions of human beings; and though it was due, in large measure, to the rapacity, lust for territory and the ego of a comparatively small group of people, it is still, in principle, even though magnified in size millions of times, not much different from the many wars waged concurrently year after year by farmers against weeds, diseases, insects, drouth and waste. These wars are as widespread and as world-wide as the bloody conflict now underway to the accompaniment of the thunder of guns and the stealthy attack of the submarine.

This human warfare will go on for a time and then cease, but the warfare between the farmer and the natural enemies of his crops and livestock can never cease. Whoever first said that "eternal vigilance is the price of success" might well have been thinking of the farmer and his many constant wars.

Of none of these wars can it be said that vigilance is more necessary than the war against that form of sabotage which leads to the spoiling of products already produced on the farm. Milk and cream are excellent examples, because they provide such excellent media for the growth and development of the minute and rapidly multiplying organisms which we call bacteria. Leave a milk pail, a separator bowl, or a milk or cream can without thorough cleansing, and enough of these minute bacteria will lurk in the cracks and crannies to contaminate all of the milk or cream passing through these vessels afterwards. They will withstand washing with hot water and vigorous scrubbing, because they can hide in places that the brush will not reach. To rout them out quickly and without the loss of too much time, the aid of the scientist is necessary, just as the military scientist must be consulted before a strong enemy can be beaten in human warfare.

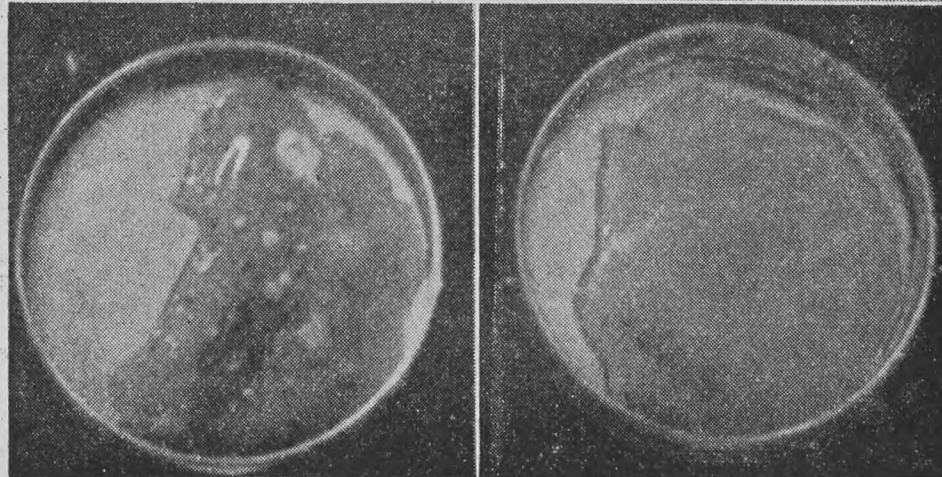
M. C. Jamieson and H. K. Chen, of the department of animal pathology and bacteriology, University of Manitoba, have been specializing recently in checking this sabotage of dairy products. They have devised a simple, inexpensive

and quick method of thoroughly routing the bacteria of spoilage, from dairy utensils. They point out that thousands of these minute saboteurs may enter milk by air-borne tactics, riding on dust or dirt particles at milking time, but that tests regularly show that even greater numbers of bacteria get into the dairy products from the many utensils used in the production and marketing of milk. Even perfect cooling equipment is not sufficient protection against them, and a losing battle against bacteria results in low grades, loss of essential food, and less money for the products.

The method devised by Jamieson and Chen is briefly as follows: 1, Wash well all surfaces of dairy utensils in the ordinary way. 2, Fifteen to twenty minutes before the equipment is required for use, spray these washed surfaces with a solution of any of the well known chlorine trade products (Diversol, Sterichlor, H.T.H., Lo-Box), or with any of the more modern liquid organic compounds which contain constituents to increase their spreading, penetrating, killing and draining power (Roccal, Mikro-San, Mikro-Stat.), using amounts recommended by the manufacturer but, generally speaking, at a rate of about 1½ teaspoonfuls to one gallon of cold water. 3, After spraying, turn the utensils over and allow them to drain for 15 to 20 minutes before they are required for use.

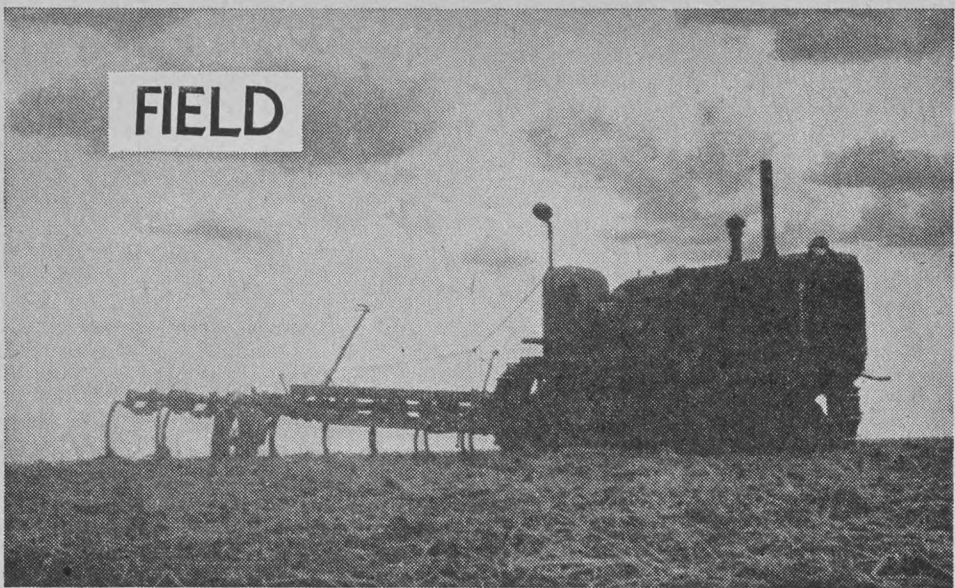
The sponsors of this method state that, "the spraying takes only a fraction of a minute and a small amount of solution for each utensil. It is economical of time, labor and cost. The treatment has been found highly effective in killing nearly all of the microbes in or on milk or cream cans, pails, separator dishes, etc. The improved sanitary condition of these utensils may mean the securing of Table grade instead of No. 2 grade, at an insignificant cost. Equal benefit may be secured with milk."

Spraying should offer no difficulty, since a small, quart-size spray, such as the one illustrated in the accompanying picture, taken by The Country Guide at the University of Manitoba, is inexpensive and easy to operate. Moreover, this type of sprayer, which is made of duro-glass and plastic does not corrode. One filling will contain enough spray for about ten ordinary milk cans.



Above: Washing alone will not guarantee cleanliness of dairy utensils. One filling of the small sprayer being used by the young lady would be sufficient to protect all of the dairy utensils shown, from bacterial contamination. Below: Left, A bacterial "culture" grown in a milk can that had been well washed. Note the spots on the culture medium, indicating whole colonies of bacteria. Bottom, Right: The same milk can, after spraying, has been made thoroughly sanitary, as proven by this plate of culture medium, which failed to develop any colonies of bacteria.—Guide Photo.

FIELD



Symbol of power and wartime labor efficiency as well as soil and moisture conservation.

Annual Hay or Pasture Crops

IN the drier areas of western Canada where perennial crops are not always a reliable source for forage crops for livestock feeding, annual feed crops such as oats, barley, wheat, rye and millet are commonly used. If required for hay, these crops should be cut in the dough stage to provide maximum feeding value. Generally speaking, oats are superior to other annual crops for hay, because the quality of the feed is good and the yield is satisfactory. They will also stand grazing better than other annual crops, and have a double advantage in that they are higher in protein content and the same varieties used for grain are satisfactory for forage.

Barley is more suited to moist, cool sections of the province, and is midway between oats and wheat and rye in yield and in protein content. Except in areas where hot winds in summer are a decided hindrance to the growing crop, wheat is not especially satisfactory as pasture, although, when grown for hay, it makes a satisfactory hay if cut before the straw begins to harden.

Spring rye is chiefly useful on the poor, sandy soils in southwestern Saskatchewan. It is an emergency crop and the quality of the hay is inferior to oat hay. Fall rye, on the other hand is especially suited to soils in the brown soil area and has the advantage of being more certain as a crop than other cereals under dry conditions. A mixture of about one bushel each of oats and fall rye provides a very useful pasture. This mixture is generally sown in the spring and if not too heavily grazed in the fall, the rye will winter over. The University of Saskatchewan recommends that where pale western cutworms are forecast for the following season, seeding should be done either before August 1 or delayed until after September 10.

Saving On Binder Twine

SO far there has been no easing up in the binder twine situation. It is therefore advisable to conserve supplies of binder twine as much as possible, and to avoid waste.

Considerable waste can be prevented by exercising care in the handling of balls of twine so as to prevent tangling. Where paper wrapped balls are used, it is recommended that the wrapping should be left on the ball when it is placed in the twine box; and when connecting two balls of twine, it is advisable to tuck the knot and loose twine inside the lower ball.

Saving of both time and twine will be effected if the binder knottor is carefully adjusted to make sure of proper tying. If the crop is high and ripe, so that there is no danger of molding at the band, some twine can be saved by slightly increasing the size of the sheaf. It is estimated, for example, that tying bundles eight inches, instead of making them seven inches in diameter, will save about 10 per cent in the amount of twine used. The size of the sheaf is regulated by the distance between the grain stop and the needle when raised. Moving the grain away from the needle increases the size of the bundle.

Some binders have a separate grain stop and trip. On such implements, increase in the size of the sheaf changes the tightness, since more of the trip arm comes in contact with the grain. Con-

sequently, adjustments should be made first for size of the sheaf, and then for tightness of the bundle. It is recommended that when a tighter sheaf is desired, the spring which regulates the tripping arm should be adjusted, rather than changing the tension of the twine.

Sometimes a binder will throw out the odd very small, or baby sheaf. This can be corrected by filing the faces on both the trip stop and the trip dog so that they strike evenly. If the trip dog is badly worn it should be replaced.

Cutting Sweet Clover for Seed

WHEN harvesting sweet clover for seed, it is seldom, if ever, possible to get all of the seed. The principal reason for this is that sweet clover matures unevenly, and the ripened seed shatters readily. Consequently, the sweet clover seed crop is generally harvested when about two-thirds of the seed pods have turned brown. The grower is faced with the decision each year as to exactly when the seed crop can be harvested, so as to obtain not only the largest possible proportion of the total seed in the field, but the highest quality of seed as well.

Seed that is cut on the green side may have fairly good germination, but plump seed is more readily cleaned and is better seed because when sown it will carry sufficient plant food to nourish the young plant.

Sometimes, too, the exact time at which the seed crop is harvested will depend on whether there are any other mixtures in the field which are undesirable. For this reason, and others, it is necessary to critically examine the field frequently as the seed approaches maturity.

Correct Formalin Formula

ON page 24 of our April issue, we published an article entitled "Control of Cereal Disease." In this article, a fairly large group of diseases containing the bunt of wheat (covered or stinking smut), covered smut of barley, the covered and loose smuts of oats, stem smut of rye, barley stripe and halo blight of oats were mentioned as generally controllable by treating the seed either with mercury dust or with formalin. The amount of formalin to be used was said to be one pound of formalin to each 40 gallons of water. Shortly after the article appeared, it was represented to us that these proportions were wrong. In these cases, The Country Guide uses only recommendations sponsored by official government agencies, and we have since been informed from official sources that a mistake was made in the government publication from which we took our recommendation. Consequently, readers who may have kept the article, or stored the information away in their heads, will please note that the recommended quantities, where formalin is used for seed treatment, are not one pound to 40 gallons of water, but one pound to 30 gallons of water, or one pint to 40 gallons of water. We are very glad to make this correction, notwithstanding that our own reporting was correct, and readers who may have copies of publications recommending one pound to 40 gallons of water for formalin seed treatment are urged to note the corrected formula given above.

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Selective Weed Sprays

NOWADAYS, especially in areas such as western Canada, where land is comparatively cheap and where one man would like to take care of as much crop as he can see, many bad annual and perennial weeds are becoming established in spite of all our fine power equipment. Perhaps it is inevitable, therefore, that power farming should also bring in attempts at large scale weed destruction; and the latest man to offer his help to the farmer is the chemist, who has come forward with what is called a "selective" spray, by the use of which it is claimed that weeds such as wild mustard, stinkweed, wild buckwheat, lamb's quarters, ragweed, etc., growing in crops of wheat and other grains, can be killed by spraying with large power units that cover the ground quickly and leave the grain crops uninjured.

Of course, chemical sprays are not new. Thirty years ago, at least, sprays were used for killing dandelions on lawns and mustard in the fields of Ontario, but the iron sulphate, which then seemed to be used, left the sprayed area black and, generally speaking, was not very satisfactory. Various chemical sprays have been devised for killing out patches of pernicious weeds in the midst of fields and in many cases really effective spraying for perennial weeds leaves the ground sterile and unable to produce a crop for a year or two.

A Guide representative recently watched a demonstration of one of the newer selective weed sprays, which had been arranged, along with a number of other similar demonstrations, by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. On the field we saw sprayed, representatives of the department and Dr. P. J. Olson, University of Manitoba, made actual counts of the numbers of different kinds of weeds in individual square yards over the field. There were, for example, 276 wild buckwheat plants; 74 mustard; 16 stinkweed; and 10 lamb's quarters per square yard. On one of the other demonstration fields there were 594 wild mustard plants and 41 wild

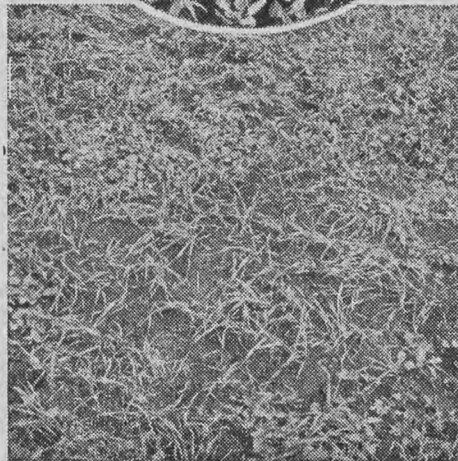
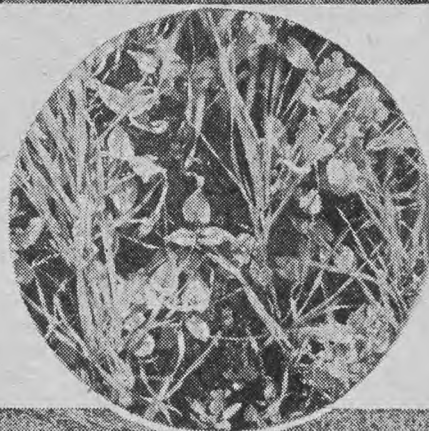
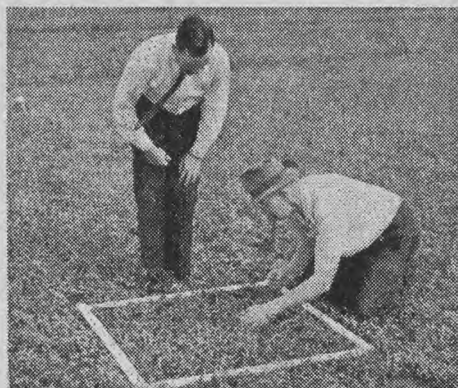
buckwheat plants, together with 90 ragweed and 13 stinkweed per square yard, on an average of five counts.

Two different sprays were used in three of the six demonstration fields selected, but we understand that neither material will be obtainable commercially during the war, since both chemicals and spraying machine were brought in especially from the United States for these demonstrations. The cost was said to run approximately \$3.50 per acre in the U.S., but could be substantially lowered after the war.

Mustard showed practically 100 per cent kill on four of the six fields; something over 90 per cent on the fifth field and nearly 80 per cent on the sixth. In the latter case, the stand of mustard plants, 594 to the square yard, was probably too great for the spray to reach each of the young plants close to the ground. The same excessively heavy stand of mustard probably prevented a more efficient kill of wild buckwheat and ragweed in the same field.

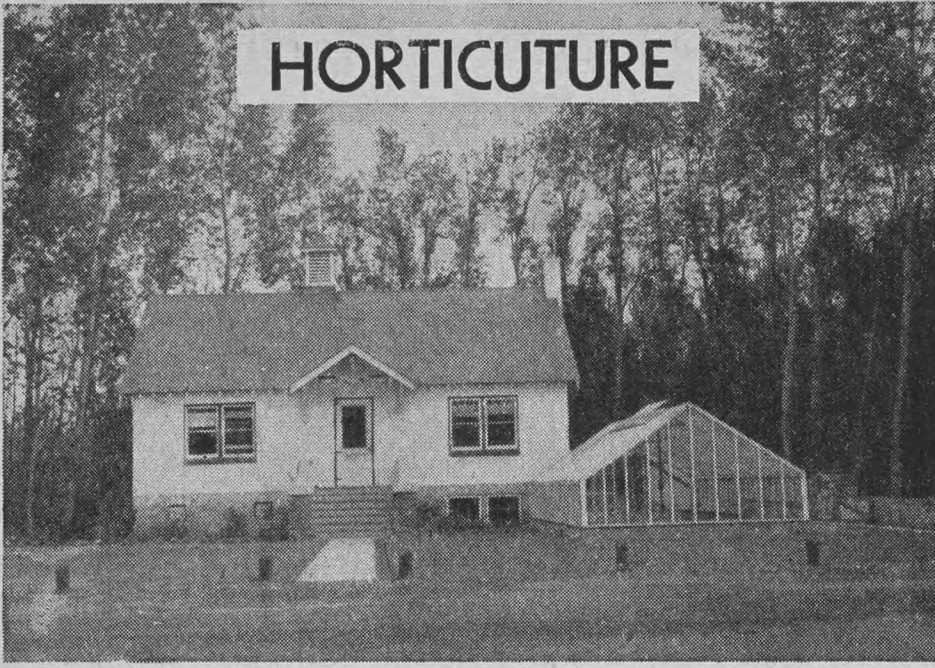
In no instance among these tests was more than one-third of the ragweed burned by the spray, but only one field among the six had any appreciable quantity of this weed before spraying. The kill of lamb's quarters was variable. One field containing knotweed showed about a 50 per cent kill. The effect of the spray on stinkweed was indifferent and variable. The same comment might be made with regard to wild buckwheat.

These differences in the effect of spray on different weeds are not surprising. One has only to examine the leaves of mustard and, say, wild buckwheat, to realize that a spray which would kill on a very hairy mustard leaf might not have any effect at all on the smooth, thick leaf of the wild buckwheat. These tests do indicate, however, the degree to which science is being brought to the farm, and they point to the possibility in the future of a much greater protection for crops against weeds, from chemicals in selective sprays designed to be both economical and efficient.



Upper left: Hon. D. L. Campbell, Minister of Agriculture, watches Dr. P. J. Olson, University of Manitoba, make a test count of weeds in a square yard of the wheat field before spraying (see bottom left for appearance after the weeds were pulled, counted and the frame removed). Top right: Power sprayer covers a 16-foot strip across the field. Circle, left: Close-up of weed growth before spraying. Circle, right: Edge of sprayed strip showing (centre) wild buckwheat burned but not killed. Bottom, right: Heavy mustard infestation completely killed.

HORTICULTURE



Office and headquarters building erected about a year ago at the Provincial Horticultural Station, Brooks, Alta. This modest but much needed building will greatly help the work of the station, which is going forward apace under the energetic and capable management of P. D. Hargrave.

Thinning Fruit

MANY thousands of fruit trees in western Canada this year give promise of bearing heavy crops. Perhaps, in the course of the summer, branches will be broken off, owing to the heavy loads of fruit they will carry. The probability is that in some fruit gardens, trees of certain varieties will carry such heavy crops that the size of the fruit will be small and the quality relatively poor.

This raises the question of thinning fruit, a practice which is highly developed in the areas where fruit is raised intensively for commercial purposes. In reality, thinning is just as important in the fruit garden as in the vegetable garden, and its advantages are almost exactly similar. Removal of part of the fruit from a tree promising to bear a good crop results in increased size, improved color and flavor and a better quality. It decreases the probability of a fairly large percentage of poor, undeveloped fruits, which, actually, are a wasteful drain on the food supply of the tree and detract from the fruit growing about them, to no purpose.

Nature has her own methods of pruning the crop by means of what is commonly known as "the June drop." In other words, a certain proportion of the small and undeveloped fruit find it impossible to compete with the others on the same cluster and drop off during the month of June. Those that remain are sufficient for nature's purpose, but often too numerous to produce the best crop

from the standpoint of size, color and quality. Nowadays, labor is too scarce and time too valuable to do very much really careful thinning, but if anyone is anxious to see what thinning will do, it is a fairly simple matter and will not require much time to thin two or three branches in various parts of a heavily laden tree, and then, in the fall, compare the fruit on these branches with that on similarly laden branches close by.

The distance apart on the stem will depend primarily on the size of the fruit, and to some extent on the size of the tree. Large-sized commercial plums, for example, are commonly thinned to about four inches apart, but with our smaller prairie varieties, they can be allowed to grow at perhaps an inch-and-a-half or two inches apart. Large-sized commercial apples are commonly thinned to one fruit per spur, or so as to keep the fruit six to eight inches apart. Our smaller standard apples in western Canada might be thinned to three or four inches apart, and crab apples to 1½-2½ inches apart. It is estimated, for example, that 50 leaves will carry an apple through to satisfactory maturity, so that, if a tree is very vigorous, it will have more leaves and will carry satisfactorily a heavier crop of fruit. Thinning should be done as soon as possible after the June drop, but it may be continued from time to time as opportunity develops until fairly close to harvest.

Growth and Fruitfulness

LAST month some comments appeared in these columns on the question of vegetative and reproductive growth in horticultural plants, in which it was pointed out, that in the life of most plants useful to man, who cultivates them for their fruit or seed, there are two periods, the first being a vegetative, or growing period, and the second a reproductive period. It was also pointed out that the aim of the farmer and plant cultivator is to maintain the correct balance between growth and reproduction in the life of the plant.

In the case of tree fruits, which do not bear for several years after planting, it should be remembered that after bearing has commenced, vegetative growth by no means ceases. There is, as everyone knows, a vegetative or growing period and a fruiting period each year. In many fruits, these two processes proceed simultaneously, at least for a part of the season. In fruits such as the peach and the apricot, the blossoms appear even before the leaves. In other fruits, such as apples, the leaves appear first, although the period of vegetative growth before the blossoms appear is very short. Once blossoms appear, the development of the fruit and of the wood, or vegetative growth, go on together; and, depending on the season and the supply of moisture, as well as the fertility of the

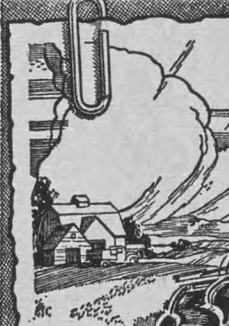
soil, the shoots and new branches may continue to grow until the fruit itself is fully ripened. The principle of alternate periods of vegetative and reproductive growth, however, is well established even in these tree fruits.

Every farmer who has raised any livestock knows that there are certain conditions favorable to the production of fat and others which are conducive to the production of muscle and milk. The same thing is true in horticultural plants with respect to growth of branches and leaves and the production of fruits, seed and flowers. In livestock, we know that feed is not the only important point, or even the first to be considered, because housing, cleanliness, sufficient room and other factors are equally important in successful livestock raising. The same is true of plants; they must have sufficient room and soil, sufficient water and plant food, the right temperature and enough sunshine to do well. At the same time, successful feeders of dairy cattle, for example, know that they must maintain a correct "nutritive ratio" in feeding, if the yield of milk is to be satisfactory. There is also a nutritive ratio for best results with plants, and in some respects it is very similar to that required for animals. With animals, it means simply the ratio between the amount of carbohy-

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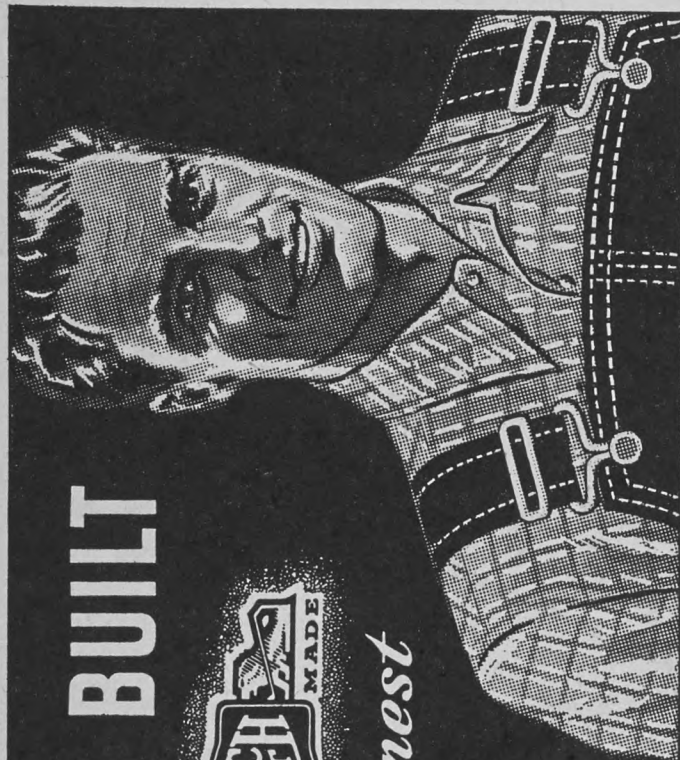
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A little hard to get just now—but worth asking for

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drates and protein supplied in a given quantity of feed. The carbohydrates are the energy-giving feeds, and they tend to produce fat, which is stored up energy. Protein produces muscle, among other things, and has primarily to do with growth. Consequently, bacon pigs must not have too high a proportion of energy producing feeds or they will become too heavy in weight, with too much fat stored along the back.

In plants, carbohydrates are more or less like blocks of material with which the plant is built. They constitute a very large proportion of the dry matter in plants. Minerals are substances which do not burn, constituting the remainder. Nitrogen, on the other hand, is the growth factor in plants, just as proteins, which are highly complicated nitrogenous compounds, are the growth factors in animals. So in plants, as in animals, for best results, the best possible balance between carbohydrates and nitrogen is essential. Moreover, this optimum, or best balance, will vary between plants of different kinds, just as it does between animals of different kinds.

Glucose sugar, like other sugars, is a carbohydrate, and is the starting point for the manufacture of all other carbohydrates and many other products within the plant. It is first formed by a process known as photosynthesis, which is the process by which the carbon-dioxide of the air is chemically united with water. The carbon-dioxide enters the

leaves through very tiny openings called stomata, which close at night and remain closed until morning, when the influence of the light opens them again and permits the carbon-dioxide from the air to enter the leaf. Because carbohydrates form such a large proportion of the plant structure and are essential ingredients in the formation of almost all other plant constituents, this process of photosynthesis is perhaps the most important of all plant processes. It starts the chain of manufacturing that goes on within the plant.

Nitrogen, on the other hand, must enter the plant by way of the soil water; and the main supply of nitrogen, as farmers generally know, comes from the humus in the soil, which is, actually, slowly decomposing vegetable matter. The nitrogenous products resulting from this decomposition cannot be taken into the plant, but must be broken down by bacterial action into amino acids, then into ammonia, then to nitrates, and finally to nitrates, which are readily soluble in water. If, however, there is insufficient moisture in the soil, the plant may suffer from lack of nitrogen, even though the nitrogen supply may be abundant, but not "available." Next month we shall have something still further to say about maintaining this balance between carbohydrates and nitrogen, or between vegetative growth and reproductive development.

Aphids Are In Your Garden

APHIDS are tiny green or whitish sucking insects which are usually found clustered thickly on the under side of the leaves of the plants they attack. They are to be found on many kinds of plants, both fruit and vegetable. Although so tiny, they are able with their mouth parts to pierce the leaves and suck the juices from them. The result is that the leaves eventually curl and wilt and the plants become unthrifty. Different species of aphids attack different kinds of plants or trees. Some have wings and some are wingless. They may even be grey or black in color. All are soft bodied and are generally found in clusters.

Being sucking insects, they must be killed with a contact spray or dust; in other words, they are not killed by eating poison, but by being hit on the outside of their bodies with the poison. Nicotine sulphate is the best substance for the control of aphids. Shake together

12 ounces of nicotine sulphate and ten pounds of hydrated lime, so as to crush all lumps. For smaller quantities use two teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate and three ounces of hydrated lime. Small quantities can be mixed readily in a covered container containing a few pebbles, which will help in mixing the dust and preventing it from balling up. When used as a spray, eight ounces of soap are dissolved in warm water, then cooled, and two ounces, or 16 teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate are added. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and make up to ten gallons of spray. For smaller quantities the proportions are 1½ teaspoonfuls of nicotine sulphate and one ounce of soap to one gallon of water.

Since aphids are generally found on the under side of leaves, it is necessary that the nicotine sulphate dust or spray be applied very thoroughly and carefully, since it must actually hit the body of the insect to kill it.

The Problem of Farm Lawns

IT requires persistence to make and maintain a good lawn around the farm home. Such a lawn does not just happen. It is fairly easy to get a good lawn started, but to maintain it requires generous amounts of both labor and water, two commodities which are by no means abundant on the farm.

Few farmers will be able to aim at a really first class turf, kept in first class fashion, because this will mean very frequent mowing during the growing season, trimming, thorough watering as often as the soil shows need of it, some attention to weeds which will gain entrance especially in any relatively thin spot, and perhaps some fertilizing.

Really good lawns cannot be expected from brome grass or crested wheat grass, which are very frequently used because seeds of these grasses happen to be available on many farms. Nevertheless, such lawns can be made to look very presentable if the labor is available. Where various lawn mixtures are used, these will vary in composition somewhat, according to the location of the lawn, and will contain some of the finer grasses, together, perhaps, with some admixture of clover.

No lawn, however, can be kept in good condition unless it is mown at least once each week. Frequency of mowing depends on the rapidity of growth. Lawns which are not mowed frequently should not be cut close, because the cutting of long grass exposes bared stems and eventually weakens the grass plant. Frequent cutting tends to increase the density of the grass and encourages leaves to form closer to, or just underneath, the surface, making close cutting less harmful.

Watering is of prime importance, and ample water supply is essential. Lawns should be thoroughly soaked when watered, and for this reason it is practically a waste of time to water by hand with a hose. Some kind of automatic sprinkler, allowed to play on the ground for at least an hour or two, is the only kind of watering that is really effective.

Farm lawns, therefore, are likely to be good according to the importance that is attached to them. In some years, and where water is not available, they are bound to become brown and dry in the hot summer, but whether they are kept cut and trimmed is, for the most part, a matter of enthusiasm. A fairly large lawn can be cut in an hour by an active person with a good mower. A sickle is the speediest and handiest tool for trimming where the mower will not reach.

Dry Weather Cultivation

A POOR garden is very frequently a weedy garden; and to keep it free of weeds necessitates fairly frequent cultivation. Adequate cultivation of the farm garden, however, does not mean deep cultivation, because deep cultivation often injures the feeding roots of many vegetable crops. The consequence of this is a lower yield.

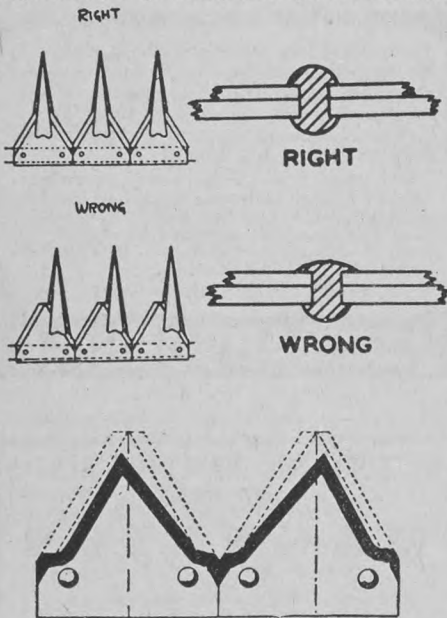
The primary object of summer cultivation is to conserve moisture and keep down weeds. To do this, cultivation should be shallow and frequent. Every time weeds are allowed to get above the surface and to really begin developing green tops, they draw heavily on the limited supplies of soil moisture.

Around Farm and Workshop

Including ideas that may come in handy this summer

Mower Knife Sections

Register the knives so that each section reaches the centre of the guard at the end of each stroke. If the knives get beyond the guards, the yoke must be

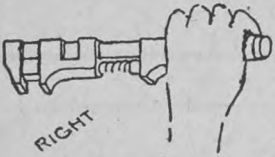


moved outward by lengthening both the drag and brace bars. If the knives do not reach the centre of the guards, the yoke must be moved inward by shortening both the drag and brace bars.

When sharpening knife sections they should not be ground off-centre as this destroys the register of the blade in the guard. Grind so that the points are on the centre line. When riveting on a new section be sure that the head of the rivet only is resting on the anvil or other support. Swell the body of the rivet by a few blows of the hammer and round the end by blows around the edge. A correctly finished rivet is high in the centre.—Noble B. Martin.

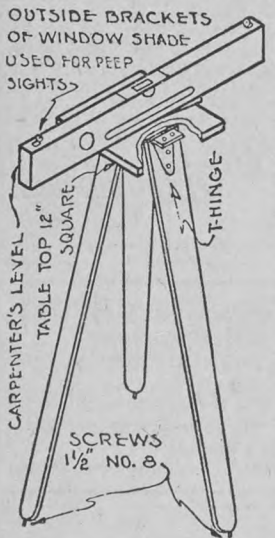
Use of Monkey Wrench

When starting a nut with a monkey wrench never hold the wrench with the jaws pointing away from you. Always have them facing you. It is not a good practice to use a monkey wrench on a six-sided nut. It causes an unnecessary strain on the wrench and soon rounds off the corners of the nut. Neither does it do a monkey wrench any good to use it as a hammer. Better use a real hammer.



Handy Farm Level

To make this assembly just take a piece of board, or better still of plank, 12 inches square and plane the top side until it is smooth and true. Three legs, about 4½ feet long are made from inch stuff, preferably fir. These are attached to the under side of the table with T-hinges as shown. The hinges must have tight knuckles to prevent play. Put a screw in the bottom of each leg and file off the flange. This will help get a

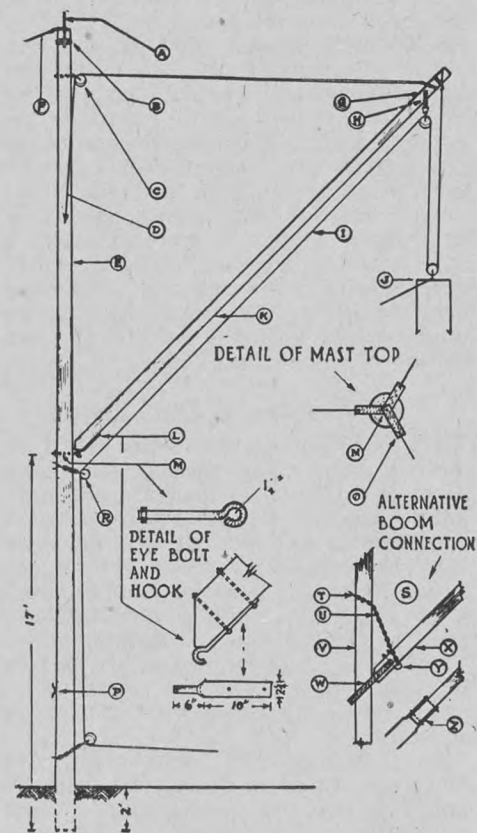


firmer footing in some locations. The stand is set up with the table as level as it can be conveniently made. An ordinary carpenter's level is used, with outside brackets of a window shade to serve as peep sights. It is almost impossible to get a level sighting along the top of a square and these sights are necessary for accurate work. A thin wedge is used to make the level level.

Swinging Boom Hay Stacker

Trees, sturdy fence posts, or dead man logs are usually used to anchor the guy ropes. When a 70-foot guy rope is used on a 40-foot mast, the anchor posts can be placed about 40 feet from the base of the mast. When the mast is to be hoisted, the base is laid in a hole in the ground which has a sloped trench at one side. The top end of the mast is then lifted up onto the top of a load of hay. To raise the mast from this position a rope is attached to the mast about 18 feet from the ground and a tractor or a team is used to pull the mast to a vertical position, guided by the three guy ropes.

The boom can be hooked onto the eye bolt and raised by the boom hoisting rope. If the alternative method of attaching the boom to the pole (Marked S) is used, it is necessary to place telephone pole step cleats on the mast in order to fasten the chain around the boom. A cant-hook may be used to turn the mast around so the boom is conveniently located for different parts of the stack. This information and the sketch are supplied by the Central Experimental Farm.



- A. Steel Pin—1-in. x 20-in. Drill a ⅜-in. hole in top of mast 10-in. deep.
- B. Band—Mast bound with wire.
- C. Pulley—Six-in. pulley block attached to ⅝-in. x 8-in. eye bolt.
- D. Boom Rope—1-in., about 80 ft. long, tied to top of boom, and snubbed to bracket at point P. This rope should be of good quality and securely fastened to a heavy bracket or tied around the mast below to sturdy pins.
- E. Mast—10-in. base, 5½-in. at top, 36 to 40 ft. long, spruce, etc.
- F. Guy Wires—Three ¼-in. cables or 1-in. hay ropes, 60 to 100-ft. long. See Items N and O.
- G. Clevis Bolt—⅝-in. x 6-in. bolt.
- H. Clevis—⅝-in. x 1¼-in. strap iron clevis about 6-in. deep.
- I. Hoist Rope—1-in. in diameter.
- J. Hay Fork—Or hay sling and trip rope.
- K. Boom—20-ft. to 24-ft. boom, 6-in. at base, 5-in. at top, spruce, etc. Lower end beveled and corners cut to allow boom to swing.
- L. Boom Hook—½-in. x 1½-in. flat iron, rounded at one end for hook.
- M. Eye bolt—1-in. x 12-in. eye bolt with 1½-in. to 1½-in. eye hole.
- N. Details of Mast Top—(Items N. & O.)
- O. Guy Plates—Three ¼-in. x 1½-in. x 8-in. plates. A small clevis may be used on the end of each plate to attach rope or cable to the plate.
- P. Bracket—For snubbing boom rope marked D. A ½-in. x 8-in. pin on opposite sides of the post may also be used to hold the rope when it is tied around the post.
- R. Hoisting Rope Pulley—Six-inch pulley block attached to mast by chain.
- S. Alternative Method of Connecting Boom to Mast—(Items S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z.)
- T. Boom Chain Pin—Place pin 3½-ft. above boom if this method of mounting the boom is used.
- U. Boom Support Chain—The boom supported by a chain instead of by a hook and eye bolt (L. and M.).
- V. Mast—(See Item E.)
- W. Boom Guide Plates—2½-in. x 2-in. x 26-in. strap iron or light angle iron.
- X. Boom—The same unit as "K."
- Y. Chain U Bolt—¾-in. round iron U bolt.
- Z. Top View of Boom—Showing guide plates.

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FROM sunup to sundown, the Oliver Red River Special threshes faster to make the most of good weather . . . threshes cleaner to save *more* of your crop.

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Second, the "*Man Behind the Gun*"—a grate and check-plate located high behind the cylinder—stops and diverts most of the grain directly into the pan below . . . separates it before it has a chance to mingle with straw and chaff.

Third, the "*Steel Winged Beater*"—spinning on roller bearings above the checkplate—flings the straw, and what little grain remains, onto the shakers.

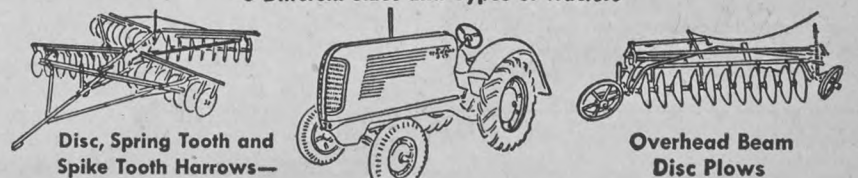
Fourth, the "*Beating Shakers*" hammer out those last clinging kernels by repeated blows from underneath.

And an Oliver Red River Special threshes the *fastest* because there's no slugging—no carrying over of grain—even when operating at full capacity, for the size and design of all parts are carefully coordinated. From its efficient cleaning unit comes a steady flow of bright, clean, marketable grain.

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NEWSGRAM

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Rex Oil helps animals to overcome shy breeding, slowness to mate, absence of heat and other non-organic breeding troubles because it supplies in a concentrated and stable form the factors necessary for successful, profitable breeding. A few drops of Rex Oil a day will turn your "boarders" into profitable producers. Start NOW!

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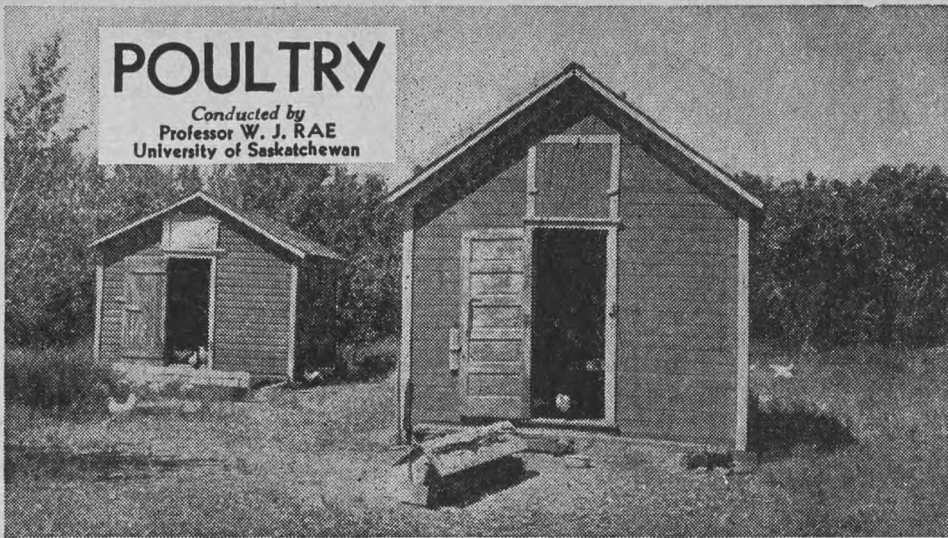
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POULTRY

Conducted by
Professor W. J. RAE
University of Saskatchewan



These granaries have been put to use as colony houses for growing birds on the farm of J. A. Borel, Craigmyle, Alta.

Coccidiosis

CCOCCIDIOSIS is a serious disease of poultry caused by a protozoan parasite. There are several species of coccidia, some of which are not particularly harmful, while others are very injurious to young growing chicks between the ages of two weeks and four months. All classes of poultry are likely to become affected, if the parasite is present and conditions are favorable for its development. It is important to note that a certain stage of the development of this parasite is completed in warm, damp soil; June and July are the danger months. The birds become affected by eating contaminated feed and water.

There are two general types of this disease. One type is the acute or bloody type; the other develops as a chronic condition. The first symptoms noted in the acute form of the disease are that the affected bird becomes droopy, the wings sag, the droppings become loose and tinged with blood. The chicks may die within a day or two of the appearance of the first symptoms, or they may live and gradually recover.

Treatment is very unsatisfactory, so that control must be directed towards prevention. Movable brooder houses and rotation of runs will help prevent an outbreak. Since old birds are carriers of parasites, the chicks which are incubator hatched should not be allowed to use yards previously occupied by adult hens.

When the disease appears, all affected birds must be removed from the flock. The brooder house should be cleaned thoroughly and fresh, dry litter put on the floor. This cleaning program must be continued daily for at least ten days. Enclose the chicks in the brooder house and do not allow them outside until the disease is cleared up. If possible, move the building to a new site. All feed and drink must be given in clean feeders and drinking pans. One authority recommends adding one teaspoonful of tincture of iodine and half a cupful of molasses to each gallon of drinking water. Another suggests adding sufficient iron sulphate to the drinking water to make a one percent solution. The use of milk powder has also been found to be beneficial. The addition of up to 40 percent of milk powder to the chick starter or growing mash is helpful in controlling this disease.

Quality In Market Eggs

AT this season of the year, a great many shippers of eggs are dissatisfied with the grades they are receiving. The greater percentage of the eggs received at candling centres are grading out "B"s and "C"s with a considerable number of "rots." The reason for this lower grading may not always be known to the producer, and criticism of our grading system comes often from a lack of knowledge as to what constitutes an "A" grade egg.

Eggs are graded according to weight and quality. The lower grading for small eggs is generally understood. The increasing of weight is a matter of breeding, but quality, which is revealed by candling, is within the direct control of the producer. The candler shows the internal condition of the egg. Poor quality in eggs is shown by large air cells, heavy dark yolks, and watery whites.

The producer should remember that

an egg is very perishable and will deteriorate very rapidly unless kept under proper conditions. The contents of the egg are protected by a porous shell and two membranes. The shell is covered with a mucilaginous substance which gives the characteristic "bloom" of new laid eggs. Any dampening of the shell will dissolve this covering, allowing bacteria and molds to enter through the pores of the shell.

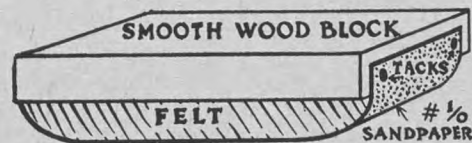
To maintain quality, all male birds should be removed from the flock after the breeding season. The hens should not be allowed to hunt their entire living, but they should be fed a good laying mash both winter and summer, together with lots of fresh, clean water to drink. It is also desirable to keep the hens confined to the henhouse until noon each day. Nest boxes should be kept clean and the eggs gathered at least twice a day and stored in a dry cool place. A well-ventilated cellar is as good a place as any. Market as often as possible, and keep the eggs away from the hot sun when delivering.

The Problem of Dirty Eggs

THOUSANDS of dozens of soiled or dirty eggs are passing annually through candling stations or other marketing agencies. These eggs represent a considerable loss to the producer, since they bring a lower price when marketed. According to our Canadian standards for egg grading, consideration must be given to the appearance factor. This factor is determined by the degree of cleanness. A grade "A" egg must be clean, without spot or stain of foreign substance.

Eggs become dirty after they are laid; therefore, much can be done by poultrymen to prevent dirty eggs. A few suggestions may be helpful.

Provide sufficient nesting space, which means one nest for each five birds. Make sure that the nests are clean and well padded with some absorbent substance such as planer shavings, hay, or straw. Collect the eggs several times a day, and remove all broody hens im-



mediately. It is also a good idea to keep the hens confined to the poultry house on wet days, provided that the house itself is clean.

If, by accident, some eggs become slightly soiled, it is possible to improve their appearance by "buffing" them with a cleaner, but be careful not to rub brown-shelled eggs too severely or else the brown pigment will also be rubbed off.

The following description of a home-made egg cleaning brush may help in the reduction of loss through dirty eggs, although it should be remembered that this brush is not suggested as the real answer to the problem. Good poultrymen should produce clean eggs.

Secure a smooth piece of wood 6 inches wide, 2 1/4 inches long and 5/8 inches thick. Glue 1/4-inch thickness of felt or cotton batting to the lower side and tack the ends of a strip of No. 1/0 sandpaper 2x7 inches to the ends of the block as illustrated. A muslin-back sandpaper is best.

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MONTHLY COMMENTARY

Record Grain Crop Likely for North America

Grain production in North America this year may be the largest ever attained. The United States has produced a big winter wheat crop, and with good prospects for the spring wheat crop, expects a total of over one thousand million bushels of wheat, a level reached only once before, in 1915. It is expected that the total crop of oats will be more than one thousand million bushels. The corn crop has still a long way to go, but it seems to be in good shape and may be well over three thousand million bushels. If a good grain crop is harvested in western Canada there can easily be more new crop grain on this continent than ever before. No one can calculate just where and in what quantities the rest of the world will call upon North America for food this year; that will depend both upon the rate at which the peoples of Europe are liberated, and also upon the extent to which shipping can be spared for carrying food to them.

Had there not been in sight such large grain supplies as now can be hoped for, there was grave danger that livestock production in the United States might have to be sharply curtailed. Now it can be expected that farmers will keep up production of cattle, hogs and poultry at very high levels, consequently it can be expected that a large demand will continue from the United States for Canadian feed grain. New crop wheat and oats are now available, but a great shortage of corn will continue until late in 1944 when new crop corn can move to market.

Problems of International Commodity Prices

The Washington Wheat Agreement, which had been largely forgotten, came into the news again during the past month, when a meeting was held in Washington to consider some revision of the price clause in the agreement. The Washington Agreement which will be remembered was concluded between Great Britain, Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina after this war had begun, but while there was still a feeling that a world wheat surplus existed and that steps must be taken to control and to reduce it. The four great exporting countries committed themselves to measures designed to control the quantities of wheat exported, and to reduce acreage and production. Those features of the Agreement have been forgotten as both Canada and the United States took steps this year designed to expand wheat acreage.

The Agreement as signed was a temporary one designed to come into effect at the close of the war and to last only until it might be replaced by a more comprehensive agreement to which other countries would also be parties. It provided for international agreement for a basic price to be established each year. Until such a price could be established it was provided that for the six months after the war the basic international price should be the lowest price negotiated during the war between Great Britain and Canada. Conditions have changed since that agreement was made and western Canadian farmers are now getting much more for their wheat. At the same time there has been a change in the method of supplying wheat, now furnished to Great Britain by Canada under the Mutual Aid Plan, so that the question of price is hardly a matter of negotiation between the two countries. Apparently the purpose of the recent Washington meeting was to make it clear that Great Britain was not committed to paying, after the war, prices to different countries based upon the price of \$1.25 per bushel which now applies as a minimum guaranteed price

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

to farmers in western Canada. During the war it has been found necessary largely to eliminate the price problem when goods are furnished by one country to another, as is done by the Lend Lease Plan of the United States, and the Mutual Aid Plan of Canada.

No such arrangements apply as between Canada and the United States and price is always a factor when goods are shipped across the international boundary. There has been a good deal of difficulty in establishing the price basis for the great quantities of wheat and coarse grains which Canada has shipped to the United States for feed purposes. All of the wheat so shipped has been bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation, a Government agency in the United States. That agency had to deal with the Canadian Wheat Board, an agency of the Government of Canada. At first the U.S. Government agency seemed to have the advantage in price negotiations. It was in the stronger position, and for a while it was able to name the price at which it would buy Canadian wheat. The Canadian market being closed, it was willing to base its price on the Chicago market, but only after deducting 42c a bushel, the duty which formerly prevailed, but which was lifted by action of the American Congress so far as concerned wheat imported for feed. In essence the American government agency insisted on retaining for the people of the United States whatever benefit arose from lifting the duty. For a considerable period Canadian wheat was sold to the United States on the basis of \$1.48 for No. 1 Northern wheat at lakehead terminals, equivalent to the Chicago price, less forwarding costs and 42c representing the duty. Then Chicago prices declined and for a while the offering price for Canadian Wheat was held at the same level. At once, however, there was a falling off in purchases by the United States. It looked as if the Commodity Credit Corporation thought that the price of Canadian wheat ought to drop.

Evidently these tactics were successful, for, before long the asking price for Canadian wheat exported to the United States was reduced to a basis of \$1.39 per bushel, at which price the Commodity Credit Corporation resumed buying in large quantities.

When it came to oats however, it looked for a while as if Canada could be successful in obtaining for this country the full benefit accruing from a removal by the United States of duty on feed grain, which on oats was formerly 8c a bushel. To equalize the Canadian price, which is held down by a ceiling, with prices prevailing in the United States, this country charges an "equalization fee" for permits to export, and the price for such permits went up to the very high level of 47c per bushel, a level possible because of the fact that Canadian oats in Buffalo or Chicago have been worth well over \$1.00 per bushel in Canadian funds. There was a good deal of criticism in the United States where it was said that country had taken off the duty, not for the benefit of Canada, but so American farmers could buy oats to better advantage. A ceiling price was established by the Government of the United States on Canadian oats, at 90¢ per bushel (American funds for the American bushel of 32 pounds) at Buffalo. It seemed as if that was intended to prevent the Canadian charge for export permits going to a higher level. Recently there has been talk of reimposing the duty in the United States, apparently to offset the Canadian action in charging high equalization fees. That tended for a while during recent weeks to halt the export of Canadian oats across the boundary. The business had been carried on through regular trade channels, and not by the Commodity Credit Corporation, or by the Canadian Wheat Board, except insofar as the latter body fixed the price of export permits from day to day. Importers in the United

States hesitated to move oats across the line for fear of being caught with oats on which they might have to pay duty, or for fear of a possible decline in price, due to the new crop coming on in the United States. They backed away from paying the high price demanded for export permits. That created a problem in Canada. On the one hand there was danger if the charge for export permits should be maintained, that some opportunities to sell western oats might be lost. On the other hand, if the fee for permits should be lowered it might be discovered that Canadian interests had unnecessarily been sacrificed.

The American duty on oats was reimposed when the period of suspension elapsed without Congress having taken any action to extend it. The Canadian authorities continued to ask 47 cents per bushel for export permits, with an undertaking to refund 8 cents per bushel, United States funds, if duty had to be paid on oats exported under permits. However, business could not be done on that basis, as importers on the other side of the line were afraid of further developments, possibly a reduction in the ceiling on Canadian oats, which would prevent them from getting out of commitments without a loss.

U.S. Imports of Canadian Grain Continue High

Official figures for the export of Canadian grain to the United States, during the first ten months of the current crop year, were given the other day in the House of Commons. These showed that there had been moved 144 million bushels of wheat, 62 million bushels of oats, 28 million bushels of barley, nine million bushels of rye, and ten million bushels of flax-seed. It could have been added that the figures for wheat and oats would have been much larger if transportation had been available. Barley figures also would have been much larger, but in this case it was not the lack of transportation, but a refusal on the part of Canada to authorize further shipments, which prevented more business from being done.

For the whole calendar year 1944 it has been estimated that imports of Canadian wheat by the United States may run as high as 175 million bushels.

Some six million bushels of Australian wheat are to be imported into the United States, by the Commodity Credit Corporation, for feed purposes. While nothing has been published about transportation arrangements, it is to be presumed that there is shipping space available, in the holds of ships which have carried war supplies from the United States to Australia. The latter country has exported comparatively little wheat since the beginning of the war, due to lack of shipping, and it is likely to be a considerable time before any ships can be sent to Australia just for the purpose of bringing away wheat cargoes. The situation corresponds to that which prevailed during and after the last war, when, although food was scarce, there was little opportunity to get Australian wheat into consuming channels. But from time to time there will be some space in returning ships, and under these conditions it may be taken for granted that Australian wheat will be offered at prices to encourage its movement. The fact that the United States is buying this Australian wheat, in spite of the large crop now being harvested, is one more indication that it is likely to go on buying Canadian wheat, in a determination to run no chances of a shortage developing late in the new crop year.

There is little likelihood of Argentine wheat moving into the United States, although Argentina has wheat surpluses which it would like to sell. Whatever cargo space is available from the southern hemisphere to bring grain to the United States is almost certain to be allotted to corn.

Canadian Wheat Board Makes Some Interesting Announcements

Several interesting statements and announcements have recently been made on behalf of the Canadian Wheat Board.

The first was made by the Chairman, George McIvor, in discussing before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons the annual report of the Canadian Wheat Board. Mr. McIvor referred to the fact that quota limitations on delivery of grain had been abandoned for the current year, and said that it might not be necessary to reimpose quota limitations for the crop year 1944-45. That was in view of the large amount of storage space now available in country and terminal elevators. If quotas should be necessary at the beginning of the crop year they would be larger than those in effect at the beginning of the 1943-44 crop year.

It should be mentioned, however, that Mr. McIvor's statement on quotas was made before a great improvement in western crop prospects had been made by heavy rains in many areas, creating a possibility that there might be heavy crops in at least some districts. It seems probable that whatever the quota restrictions may be, the use of delivery permit books will continue to be required. Every farmer, therefore, will do well to see that he is in possession of a new delivery permit book in plenty of time. These can be obtained through any agent of United Grain Growers Limited.

The second statement referred to the port of Churchill, and disclosed the fact that some 750,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped out of that port during the past year. The grain was taken in American ships, to ports in the United States, the ships in question having been sent to Churchill for other purposes. This fact had been known to a certain extent by those connected with grain handling and moving, but it had not been possible, for security reasons, to give it publicity.

The third was a warning to farmers who had been putting wheat into storage in country elevators, without delivering it to the Wheat Board, that it might be necessary to require them to dispose of it. At the present time regulations of the Wheat Board require that platform or consigned cars shipped to terminal elevators be delivered to the Board within five days after unload. There are, however, no regulations to require that grain put into storage in a country elevator be delivered promptly to the Board. At a number of points in the west farmers have desired to take advantage of that fact. They wished to get the grain off their farms, to release farm storage space. At the same time they did not desire to dispose of it just yet, feeling that it might pay them from an income tax standpoint to delay sale until after January 1st next, in order to throw the income, for tax purposes, into the following year. If this should be done to any considerable extent it might tie up elevator space, and prevent deliveries by other farmers. It also might interfere with sales by the Canadian Wheat Board, for the present transportation situation is such that it is difficult to get grain forward rapidly enough to meet the demands for it.

The Board's announcement indicates that it will not hesitate, in case of need, to order that wheat being carried by farmers in country elevators shall either be delivered to the Board or re-delivered to the grower, to be removed from the elevator. Evidently the only way of being sure that income from wheat of earlier crops does not go into this year's income for taxation purposes will be to keep the wheat on the farm until the owner is prepared to dispose of it.

An Announcement of Importance To Shareholders of United WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR ADDRESS AND WHO HAVE C

Below is published a list of U.G.G. Shareholders on the Company's 1944-45 Shareholder List. The Company will sincerely appreciate—as a neighborly act—the knowledge of particular shareholders whose names and addresses as registered with the Company are not correct. Communications should be addressed to "The Secretary, United Grain Growers Ltd., 1000-10th Ave. W., Winnipeg, Man." from the holder direct the registered number or numbers of the share issued for them.

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Hislop, William A., Arcola, Sask.
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Hood, Robert, Leo, Alta.
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Larsen, Hans Jacob, Parry, Sask.
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Johnson, Geo. Scott, Riddlevale, Alta.
Johnson, Lars B., Donald, Alta.
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Johnson, Richard, 36th St., Park Ave

Grain Growers Limited

FREQUENTLY NOT RECEIVED THEIR U.G.G. DIVIDEND CHEQUES

who have omitted to notify the Company of their change of address. Variation of any former or present neighbors in helping to locate the Company appear herein, so that dividend cheques may be mailed to Grain Growers Limited, Calgary, Alberta" and where applications are made should be quoted. In case of lost cheques, new dividend cheques will be issued.

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Lowe, Mrs. William, Ardkeneth, Sask.
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Calgary, Alta.
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O'Hara, Charles, 306 S.W. 8th Ave., Miami, Florida.
O'Keefe, T. C., Foxwarren, Man.
O'Loane, H. M., 160 Bagg St., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.
O'Meara, David H., Pierceland, Alta.
Odmark, John, Builder & Contractor, Lethbridge, Alta.
Oke, Albert Lennox, MacDonald, Man.
Olson Est., R., c/o G. Olson, Can. Claire Rt.1, Wisconsin.
Olson, John K., Sturgis, Sask.
Onions, Charles H., R.R.1, Bentley, Alta.
Ornetzky, P. & H., 2445 Fairmont St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Osborn Est., A., c/o G. E. Osborn, Central Alta. San., Calgary, Alta.
Ostad, Ole, 1608-5th St. S., Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.
Ostlund Est., Olaf, Box 582, Swift Current, Sask.
Ostrom, Thomas G., Camrose, Alta.
Overbaugh, R. L., R.1, Gervais, Oregon, U.S.A.
Overton, Isaac, 63 Woods Lane, Cottingham, Hull, Eng.
Owley, Dock, Neosho, Mo., U.S.A.
Oxley, R. W., 250 Ridout St. S., London, Ont.

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Papillon, Charles, Lauder, Man.
Patmore, E. C., Myrtle, Man.
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Patterson, George W., Stettler, Alta.
Pearson, William, Brandon, Man.
Peebles, Alexander H., Grande Prairie, Alta.
Perdue, F. P., Pemukan, Alta.
Perry, Felix, 1591 Inverness St., New Westminster, B.C.
Perry, Joseph I., 308 1/2 Molino St., Long Beach, Calif.
Perry, Leon A., Innisfree, Alta.
Peters, Burton B., Watonsville, Calif., U.S.A.
Peterson, Edward, Cochrane, Alta.
Peterkin, G. Percy, Hodgenville, Sask.
Peterson, Joseph, R.F.D.1, Delta, Utah, U.S.A.
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Pettigrew, Harry, Beverley, Man.
Phillips, George Wesley, Kitchico, Alta.
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Plante Est., Ovide, McCreary, Man.
Pledger, Frederick G., Murrillo, Ont.
Pockett, Mrs. George, 3750-11th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Pommer, Christian, Oak Lake, Man.
Pope, Henry, Baldur, Man.
Porter, Edward W., Osage, Sask.
Powell Est., Omer, Legat, Alta.
Powelson, Wm. Lewis, Lemberg, Sask.
Pradyk Est., John, c/o Mrs. A. Borschkyk, Ranfurly, Alta.
Prebble, Mrs. Ellen, Tatalose via Burns Lake, B.C.
Pringle, John, Grand View, Man.
Pruce, Robert, Ghost Pine Creek, Alta.
Pusher, Forest, Camrose, Alta.
Putnam, Mrs. Hazel, Gibbons, Alta.
Pyott, W. D. B., Milly, Sask.

Quirk, Mrs. M. A., 419 Agnes St., New Westminster, B.C.
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Rankin, Wm., Nokomis, Sask.
Rawls, Robert M., Blanco, Texas, U.S.A.
Read, Clark, Lavo, Alta.
Reavill, B., Asquith, Sask.
Reeder, Herbert James, Marchand, Man.
Reising Est., Hans, Richdale, Alta.
Reid, Percy, Pipestone, Man.
Reid, Peter D., Fairydell, Alta.
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Reynolds, Frank, Kirriemuir, Alta.
Reynolds, John F., Claresholm, Alta.
Rice, John, c/o First Guaranty Bank, Centralia, Wash.
Richards, Chas., Aldergrove, B.C.
Richards, Guy, Forest Lawn, Alta.
Richards, Mrs. Letta, McLellan, Alta.
Rinehart, Frank Nelson, Box 329, Drumheller, Alta.
Ritter Est., Ambrose, Tolley, N. Dakota, U.S.A.
Ritter, C. E., Commerce, Alta.
Roberts, Dan, Gen. Del., New Westminster, B.C.
Roberts, Tom H., Lloydminster, Sask.
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Robinson, Leslie Gilbert, Peace River, Alta.
Robinson, Sarah Jane, Edmonton, Alta.
Robinson, Thos. A., Lanfina, Alta.
Robinson, Wm. Alex., Consort, Alta.
Robertson, Alexander, 1037 Barry Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Robertson, Cameron J. H., Wapella, Sask.
Rodden Est., William, Chauvin, Alta.
Rogers Est., Seth, c/o Mrs. Mary Rogers, Ridgedale, Sask.
Rogers, Walter, 1513 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.
Ross, Donald A., Box 456 Penticton, B.C.
Routhier, T., 11 Scandinavian Ave., Worcester, Mass.
Roy, Wilfred, Ensign Alta., Box 20.
Rud Est., A. G., H. Rud, Admr., 632 9th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
Ruddell, Clara C., 369 Victor St., Winnipeg, Man.
Runge, John, 1522-W 52nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Runnalls, Thomas Geo., Altario, Alta.
Runyan, Amos, Huxley, Alta.
Russell, Mrs. Anna Belle, Macleod, Alta.
Russell Est., Benjamin H., Box 57, Agassiz, B.C.
Russell, Nathan, c/o Mrs. R. A. McLeod, Carmangay, Alta.
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Sahlmark, Geo. W., Neudorf, Sask.
St. Pierre, Sievre, Vermilion, Alta.
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Salvati, Eugene, 1417 W 92nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Sannes, Benjamin O., 296 S.E. St., San Bernardino, Cal.
Satre, John, Seal, Alta.
Satterlee, Walter A., Coutts, Alta.
Saylor, Bradley, Clyde, Alta.
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Scheller, John, Gadsby, Alta.
Schlemmer, Adolf, Cadogan, Alta.
Schlegel, Frank, New Norway, Alta.
Schmidt, Joseph, Lea Park, Alta.
Schmidt, William L., Lea Park, Alta.
Schon, Mrs. Louise, Kirriemuir, Alta.
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Scott, Walter, Wiste, Alta.
Scott, William, Rutland, Sask.
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Seully, Thomas, Holdfast, Sask.
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Simon, J. F., Hearts Hill, Sask.
Simon, John F., Knappen, Alta.
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Smith, William A., Cloverdale, B.C.
Smith, Willis W., Barrhead, Alta.
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Springay, Sidney, Sweetwater, B.C.
Spurlin, John M., Fort Lupton, Colorado, U.S.A.
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Stephenson, Mrs. Alice B., Sexsmith, Alta.
Steppler, William H., Arden, Man.
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Summers, F. D., Fielding, Sask.
Sutherland, Mrs. Cath. M., Tisdale, Alta.

Sutherland, Mrs. Jessie E., 10020 103rd St., Edmonton.
Swanson, Albert, Parkman, Sask.
Switzer, John L., Crandall, Man.

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Taylor, W. A., Collins, Ontario.
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Thompson, John, R.R.2, Edgerton, Alta.
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Townsend, Robt., Puffer, Alta.
Tracy, Mrs. Mary, Theodore, Sask.
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Treit, Michael, Stony Plain, Alta.
Trickel, Edward S., Byemore, Alta.
Trotter, Mrs. M. E. T., R.R.1, Alliance, Alta.
Trudel, Joseph, Casavant, Alta.
Trudel, William, Casavant, Alta.
Tschabold, Fred, Lone Rock, Sask.
Tuck, George Wisewell, Battleford, Sask.
Turner, George Edward, Kindersley, Sask.
Turner, Mrs. Sarah, Box 145, Vancouver, B. C.

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Umphrey, Roy, Umphrey, via Fusiller, Sask.
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Vachon, Napoleon, Cantal, Sask.
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Walker, Robert A., Macdonald, Man.
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Wallen, William, Port Alice, B.C.
Waller, Cecil F., Clairmont, Alta.
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Wanamaker, Silas, Islay, Alta.
Ward, James F., Mannville, Alta.
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Wiklund, Pontus, Naisberry, Sask.
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Worms, Peter, Marysburg, Sask.
Worts Est., Herbert S., R. E. Jones, Admr., Lancer, Sask.
Wright, Minnie Maud, Regina, Sask.
Wright Est., Thomas, Gen. Del., Penticton, B.C.
Wreggitt, W. E., Talbot, Alta.
Wuebbenherst, M. A., 506 5th Ave. S., Great Falls, Mont.
Wyatt, C. F., 934 7th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Yalto, Andrew O., Fusiller, Sask.
Yapp, George H., Morden, Surrey, England.
Yott, Andrew, Wolfe, Sask.
Zimmerman, H., Reist, Alta.



? QUIZ CORNER

For the Readers of The Country Guide

HERE are seven timely questions. Can you answer them correctly? Try them out on your family and friends. (The answers are printed at the base of this column.)



1. How much did the largest cheese ever produced in Canada weigh?

2. How much wheat is shipped from Canada to starving Greece each month?



3. How many acres of sunflowers were under cultivation in Canada in 1943?

4. Who was the Federal Minister of Agriculture immediately preceding the Hon. J. G. Gardiner?



5. How many farms are there in Canada?

6. In what year did the makers of "Eveready" Batteries produce their first radio battery?



7. What was the highest price ever paid in Canada for a bull?

\$2 for YOUR question

Send us a question (with answer) which you think would interest other readers of this paper. We will pay \$2 for each question (with answer) that we publish. Address your letter to Canadian National Carbon Company, Limited, 805 Davenport Road, Toronto. All submissions will be the property of the Company.

WHICH RADIO BATTERY IS BUILT IN LAYERS?

The answer is simple. The "Eveready" "Super-Layerbilt" 'B' Battery—because it is built in layers under a patented process. It is every inch a battery—with no waste space between power-producing layers. Ask for long-lasting "Eveready" Radio Batteries by name—that's your assurance that you are getting the best value for your money.



HERE ARE THE ANSWERS:

(as supplied by well-known Farm editors).

1. 11 tons. It was made in Perth, Ontario, in 1892.
2. The International Red Cross is sending about 15,000 tons per month.
3. 29,000 acres.
4. The late Hon. R. W. Weir.
5. 732,715 (latest census).
6. 1922.
7. \$106,000.00 paid at Brockville in 1920 for a young son of May-Becho Sylvia in the herd of the late Senator Hardy.



NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

A. J. Hadden, president of the Avondale Shorthorn Breeders Association was present and awarded the prize to the winning Shorthorn calf.—Clareholm, Alta.

Sad Fatality

Mrs. James Silvers was electrocuted when she threw a pail of water on a grass fire in which a high voltage wire sent 33,000 volts through a broken telephone wire in the fire.

A truck loaded with a grain separator had passed, and caught the house phone wire, which, breaking, fell across the high tension wire of the district power line. The wire set fire to the Silvers house roof, and Mrs. Silvers rushed out to summon help.

Returning to the house she saw the grass fire started by the trailing telephone wire, and she got a pail of water. The current followed up the water to her hands and she was fatally burned.—Strathclair, Man.

Educational Feature

Mrs. Stratychuk of Canora, Sask., paid a visit to Stornoway showing a number of educational pictures for the surrounding district. The showing was well attended, both in the afternoon by the children of various schools, and in the evening by the adults.

At the meeting of Red Cross ladies at the home of Mrs. F. Barnes a quilt was donated by the group. Posters for blood donations were given out and blood donors are asked to sign up at the store of W. H. Weeks or at the United Grain Growers Elevator.—Stornoway, Sask.

Wins Red Cross Calf

The draw for the pure-bred Shorthorn calf, donated by the United Grain Growers Ltd. for the Red Cross, was made at an evening of sports and song held at Roseneath School. The winner of the calf was Geo. Sproston of Brandon. The total net receipts amounted to \$152.65.

Thanks are due to the ladies for their invaluable help in putting this enjoyable evening over so successfully.—Rufford, Man.

Clothing Club's Birthday

The 3 H Girls' Clothing Club recently celebrated its third birthday which was highlighted by its first graduation ceremony.

The celebration was held at the home of Mrs. W. F. Arthurs where a display was attractively set up and a short program and lunch provided for some thirty mothers and friends.

The display included the regular as well as extra-course articles, such as a home-made dressing table, bedspread, feltcraft articles and a V . . . - bundle gift.

Jean Kitt, Stella Wizniak and Le Beau Arthurs received third-year certificates from Laurie Muirhead and Edna

Cromer Boys Wounded

Three of our local young men who are serving in the Army have been wounded in the fighting in Italy according to advice received by their next-of-kin. These boys are Raymond Pengelly, Herbert Gray and Red Hay.—Cromer, Man.

School Children Aid Red Cross

At the bazaar and dance held in the Cracknell school the children under the guidance of their teacher, Miss Pauline Maz, had a fine display of needle and woodwork which was sold throughout the evening. A large crowd attended. The proceeds which went to the Junior Red Cross amounted to \$52.—Cracknell, Man.

Good Prices Paid for Baby Beef

At the Annual Fair and Sale of the Claresholm Junior Calf Club sponsored by the local Agricultural Improvement Association, 24 members exhibited a class of excellently finished baby beef.

Prof. J. P. Sackville of the University of Alberta conducted a judging competition among the boys and girls, pointing out the qualities to be looked for when judging good stock. Prof. Sackville then judged the entire class and awarded prizes as follows: 1, Leslie Narkus; 2, Orrin Hart; 3, Axel Sunquist, 4, Leonard Sunquist.

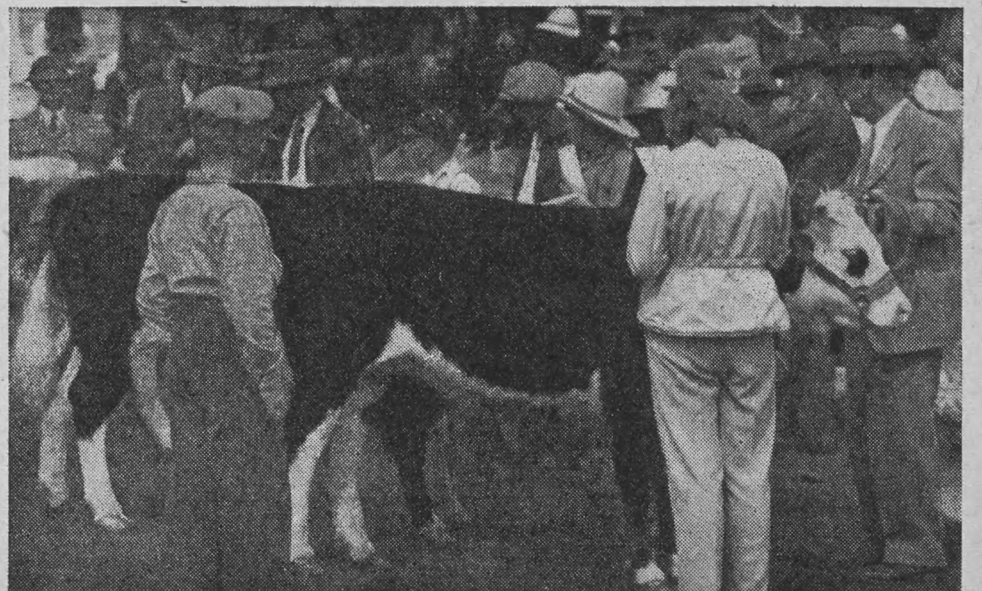
The first prize calf was a 990-pound Hereford steer and was purchased by T. Eaton Co. Limited, Lethbridge, for 39 cents per pound. The second prize winner was an Aberdeen-Angus heifer weighing 810 pounds, and was sold to Safeway Stores Limited, Calgary, for 21 cents per pound. The Herefords finishing third and fourth, weighing 1,110 pounds and 1,060 pounds respectively, were also bought by Safeways for 19 cents and 18 cents per pound.

The showmanship prizes awarded by R. A. Mouser, chairman of the A.G.I.A., went to Orrin Hart, Gordon Brown and Bert Ohler.

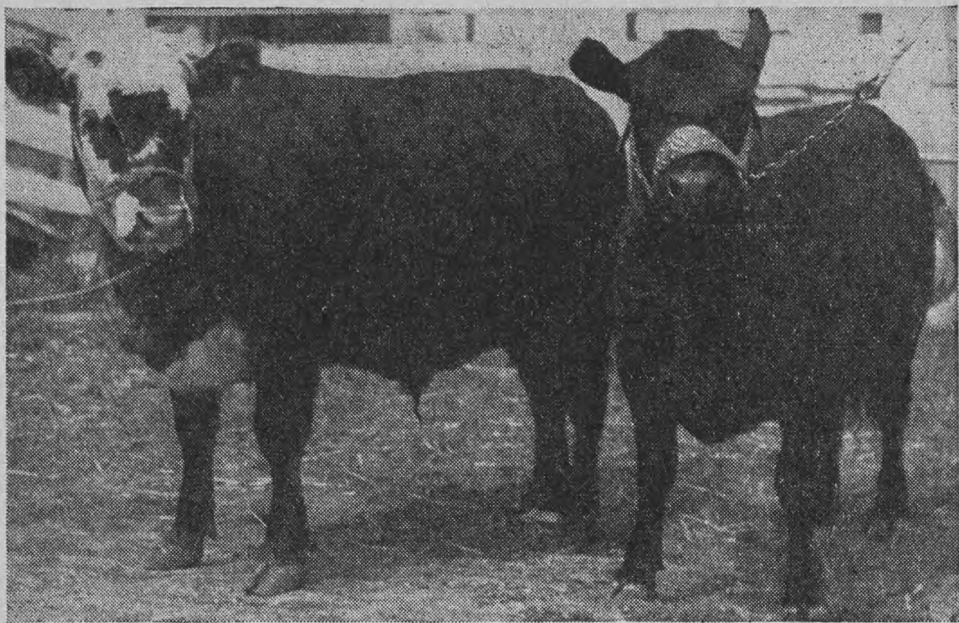
The various breeders' associations awarded prizes as follows: Shorthorn, Wm. Brown, \$5; Hereford, 1, Leslie Narkus, \$10; 2, Axel Sundquist \$7.00; 3, Leonard Sundquist, \$3.00. Aberdeen-Angus, 1, Orrin Hart, \$10; 2, Blanch Ohler, \$6.00 In addition to these each exhibitor was given a ribbon.

Prof. Sackville expressed pleasure at having the opportunity of judging such a large and excellent herd of calves, and urged the boys and girls to keep up the work of raising and judging high class stock.

Warren Cooper of Nanton, Alberta, conducted the sale, donating his time.



Junior Judging Competition at the Claresholm Fair.



Left: First prize at Claresholm Fair, owned and exhibited by Leslie Narkus. Right: Second prize Aberdeen-Angus, 810 pounds, owned and exhibited by Orrin Hart.

McConnell of the Extension Service who commented on the high quality of the graduates' workmanship. Miss Angus was local instructor for this group.

The work of six first and second year members was also on display. Annie Wantje, Mary Oleksuk, Olga Boyko, Christina Rospad, Jean Wasylynchuk and Betty Chorney were in this group and were trained by Mrs. Arthurs.—*Sifton, Man.*

4,500 at Fat Stock Show

Greenwood Fat Stock Show and Sale held at the Exhibition Grounds in Stonewall recently, surpassed all expectations and the exhibit in the show by the Greenwood Boys' and Girls' Calf Club was exceptionally good. It was an ambitious undertaking, well planned and conducted in a very capable manner. In addition to the exhibit of cattle there were numerous other attractions, including music by the band of H.M.C.S. Chippawa, Winnipeg Riding Academy's fancy riding and hurdle jumping, Eaton's classy driving horses, baseball, sports for the children and Casey's Shows. The ladies served meals and their efforts were well rewarded. The attendance was estimated at about 4,500, coming from all parts of Manitoba, and the day finished with a banquet in the United Church in the evening with J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, presiding. A dance was held in the evening in the municipal hall in aid of the Red Cross.

Open Co-operative Store

An aim of this community was realized recently when the local store was purchased and opened under the new name of the Bluesky Co-operative Association Limited. Shares were sold to raise money to take over this store from the former owner, J. L. Murray; the deal involving somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

People of this community and surrounding districts have long expressed the need of a co-operatively owned store, and in purchasing this business have made a step forward that they anticipate will be given the support needed to carry on a successful business.

The other Co-operative Association of this district, the Livestock Shipping Association, has been steadily increasing in business turnover and turning in very creditable reports since it was formed a few years ago.—*Bluesky, Alberta.*

Eggs, Feeds and Pups

The town has a brand new egg grading station, which opened recently. It is expected that it will be well patronized.

The U.G.G. agent is looking after two hives of bees, and now has just received a pair of collies from Ontario—real cattle dogs—so the farmers in this district will have a chance not only to buy feeds, at the U.G.G. elevator, but real good collie pups!—*Ellscoff, Alta.*

Junior Swine Club Activities

At a meeting of the Junior Swine Club held at the home of Gene Mosier, District Agriculturist J. Kerns was present, and gave some interesting facts in regard to hog raising and care.

The club now has a membership of 20 boys, who are finding the club a helpful and interesting project.

Kenneth Dylke is the new president, Gene Mosier the secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Final returns from the Sixth Victory Loan Campaign in this district—Daysland, Strome, Bawlf and Rosalind—show splendid response and our quota of \$80,000 has reached the sum of \$156,800—or 196 per cent—an increase of about one-half more than was subscribed in the Fifth Victory Loan.—*Daysland, Alta.*

A Kindly Creditor

A clipping from High River Times has come to hand which although of recent date is worthwhile recording. It deals with the case of a benignant creditor who (it is stated) forgave a man a debt of \$12,000 and handed him a clear title to his property.

This extraordinary instance of generosity involved a section of land which was purchased over 12 years ago in this district for \$18,000. In the intervening years the man on the land paid about \$10,000 of the full amount, but outstanding obligations had accumulated until they had reached approximately \$12,000.

However, says the report, the creditor was a man of 93 years of age and he established a breath-taking precedent by informing the debtor that he had decided to wipe off the whole debt and give the purchaser a clear transfer and deed. The information given by this octogenarian "who," as the report truly affirms, "can be said to have grown in grace as well as years" was that he was getting to be an old man and seeing things more generously, he did not want either to have this particular property mixed with the rest of his estate.

Such things don't usually happen, as the Times states, "all by a few strokes of a pen."—*High River, Alta.*

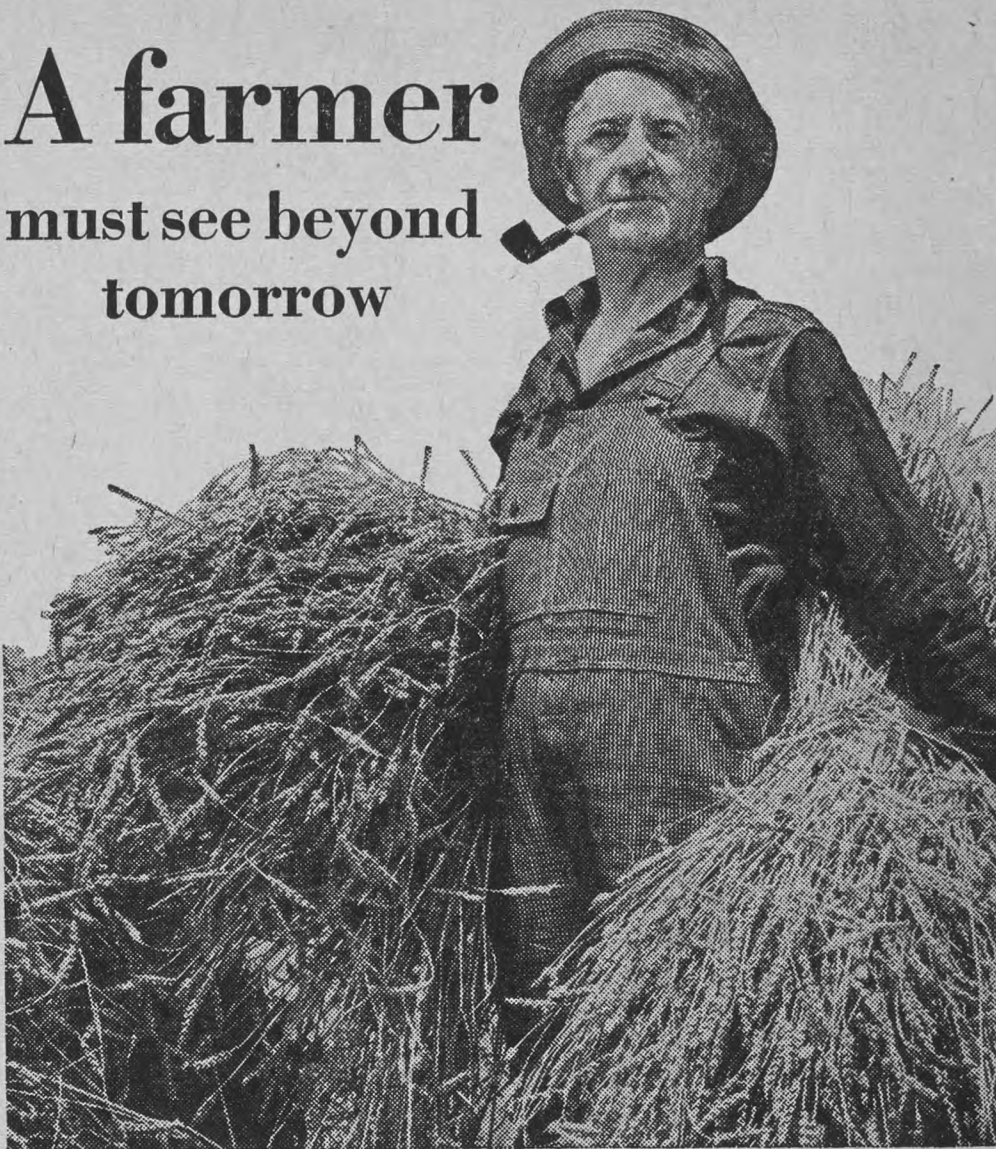
Carload Barley Competition

The Canada Malting Co. Ltd. co-operating with the Extension Service, Manitoba Department of Agriculture announce the following Junior Seed Club Carlot standings for 1943 crop: Inglis, first; Erickson, second; Hazelridge, third; Ste Agathe, fourth; Clanwilliam, fifth.

For several years the company has been promoting this competition through the Junior Seed Clubs. The members contract to grow from 10 to 15 acres of Registered or Certified O.A.C. 21 barley. At harvest time this barley is made up into carlots and shipped direct to the Canada Malting Company. Samples are obtained from each car and these are judged by a joint committee consisting of an official of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The Inglis club shipped some 6,000 bushels; Ste. Agathe 8,000 bushels, Hazelridge 2,000 bushels. The Clanwilliam club was responsible for the production of 200,000 bushels of O.A.C. 21 in their district.—*Winnipeg, Man.*

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THE MOON IS DOWN

Continued from page 7

"No, but they will. Can you think what will happen to the morale of our men or even to you if the people had some of those little game darts, you know, those silly little things you throw at a target, the points coated perhaps with cyanide, silent, deadly little things that you couldn't hear coming, that would pierce the uniform and make no noise? And what if our men knew that arsenic was about? Would you or they drink or eat comfortably?"

Hunter said dryly, "Are you writing the enemy's campaign, Colonel?"

"No, I'm trying to anticipate it."

Loft said, "Sir, we sit here talking when we should be searching for this dynamite. If there is organization among these people, we have to find it, we have to stamp it out."

"Yes," said Lanser, "we have to stamp it out, ferociously, I suppose. You take a detail, Loft. Get Prackle to take one. I wish we had more junior officers. Tonder's getting killed didn't help us a bit. Why couldn't he let women alone?"

Loft said, "I don't like the way Lieutenant Prackle is acting, sir."

"What's he doing?"

"He isn't doing anything, but he's jumpy and he's gloomy."

"Yes," Lanser said, "I know. It's a thing I've talked about so much. You



know," he said, "I might be a major-general if I hadn't talked about it so much. We trained our young men for victory and you've got to admit they're glorious in victory, but they don't quite know how to act in defeat. We told them they were brighter and braver than other young men. It was a kind of shock to them to find out that they aren't a bit braver or brighter than other young men."

Loft said harshly, "What do you mean by defeat? We are not defeated."

AND Lanser looked coldly up at him for a long moment and did not speak, and finally Loft's eyes wavered, and he said, "Sir."

"Thank you," said Lanser.

"You don't demand it of the others, sir."

"They don't think about it, so it isn't an insult. When you leave it out, it's insulting."

"Yes, sir," said Loft.

"Go on, now, try to keep Prackle in hand. Start your search. I don't want any shooting unless there's an overt act, do you understand?"

"Yes, sir," said Loft, and he saluted formally and went out of the room.

Hunter regarded Colonel Lanser amusedly. "Weren't you rough on him?"

"I had to be. He's frightened. I know his kind. He has to be disciplined when he's afraid or he'll go to pieces. He relies on discipline the way other men rely on sympathy. I suppose you'd better get to your rails. You might as well expect that tonight is the time when they'll really blow them, though."

Hunter stood up and he said, "Yes. I suppose the orders are coming in from

the capital?"

"Yes."

"Are they—"

"You know what they are," Lanser interrupted. "You know what they'd have to be. Take the leaders, shoot the leaders, take hostages, shoot the hostages, take more hostages, shoot them"—his voice had risen but now it sank almost to a whisper—"and the hatred growing and the hurt between us deeper and deeper."

Hunter hesitated. "Have they condemned any from the list of names?" and he motioned slightly toward the Mayor's bedroom.

Lanser shook his head. "No, not yet. They are just arrested so far."

Hunter said quietly, "Colonel, do you want me to recommend—maybe you're overtired, Colonel? Could I—you know—could I report that you're overtired?"

For a moment Lanser covered his eyes with his hand, and then his shoulders straightened and his face grew hard. "I'm not a civilian, Hunter. We're short enough of officers already. You know that. Get to your work, Major. I have to see Corell."

Hunter smiled. He went to the door and opened it, and he said out of the door, "Yes, he's here," and over his shoulder he said to Lanser, "It's Prackle. He wants to see you."

"Send him in," said Lanser.

PRACKLE came in, his face sullen, belligerent. "Colonel Lanser, sir, I wish to—"

"Sit down," said Lanser. "Sit down and rest a moment. Be a good soldier, Lieutenant."

The stiffness went out of Prackle quickly. He sat down beside the table and rested his elbows on it. "I wish—"

And Lanser said, "Don't talk for a moment. I know what it is. You didn't think it would be this way, did you? You thought it would be rather nice."

"They hate us," Prackle said. "They hate us so much."

Lanser smiled. "I wonder if I know what it is. It takes young men to make good soldiers, and young men need young women, is that it?"

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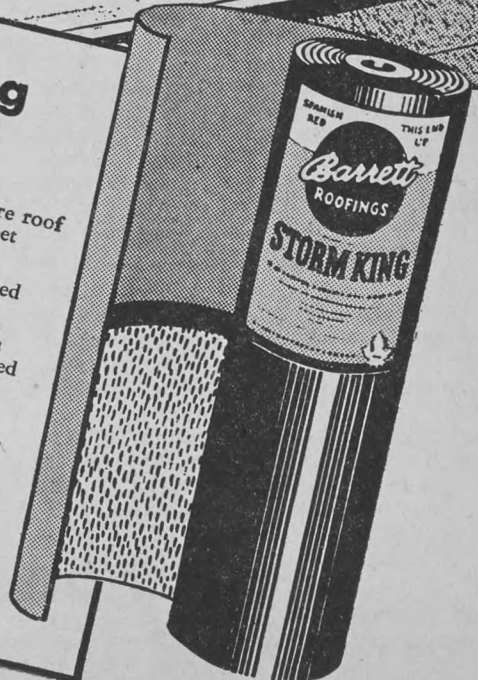
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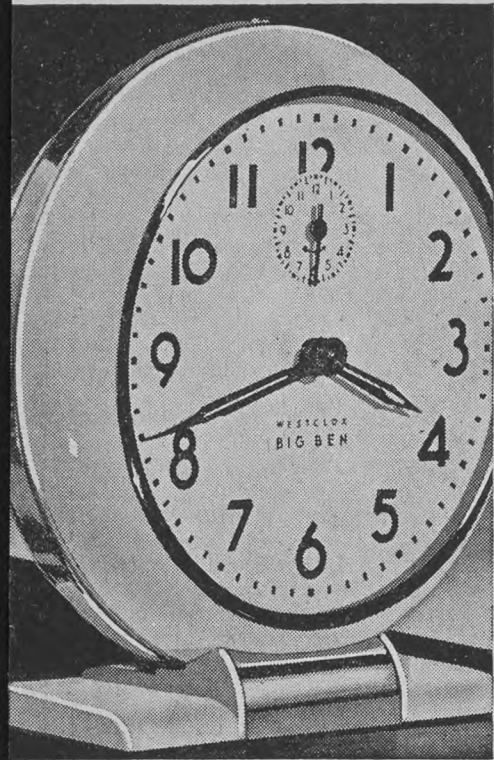
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"Yes, that's it."

"Well," Lanser said kindly, "does she hate you?"

Prackle looked at him in amazement. "I don't know, sir. Sometimes I think she's only sorry."

"And you're pretty miserable?"

"I don't like it here, sir."

"No, you thought it would be fun, didn't you? Lieutenant Tonder went to pieces and then he went out and they got a knife in him. I could send you home. Do you want to be sent home, knowing we need you here?"

Prackle said uneasily, "No, sir, I don't."

"Good. Now I'll tell you, and I hope you'll understand it. You're not a man any more. You are a soldier. Your comfort is of no importance and, Lieutenant, your life isn't of much importance. If you live, you will have memories. That's about all you will have. Meanwhile you must take orders and carry them out. Most of the orders will be unpleasant, but that's not your business. I will not lie to you, Lieutenant. They should have trained you for this, and not for flower-strewn streets. They should have built your soul with truth, not led it along with lies." His voice grew hard. "But you took the job, Lieutenant. Will you stay with it or quit it? We can't take care of your soul."

Prackle stood up. "Thank you, sir."

"And the girl," Lanser continued, "the girl, Lieutenant, you may rape her, or protect her, or marry her—that is of no importance so long as you shoot her when it is ordered."

Prackle said wearily, "Yes, sir, thank you, sir."

"I assure you it is better to know. I assure you of that. It is better to know. Go now, Lieutenant, and if Corell is still waiting, send him in." And he watched Lieutenant Prackle out of the doorway.

When Mr. Corell came in, he was a changed man. His left arm was in a cast, and he was no longer the jovial, friendly, smiling Corell. His face was sharp and bitter, and his eyes squinted down like little dead pig's eyes.

"I should have come before, Colonel," he said, "but your lack of co-operation made me hesitant."

Lanser said, "You were waiting for a reply to your report, I remember."

"I was waiting for much more than that. You refused me a position of authority. You said I was valueless. You did not realize that I was in this town long before you were. You left the Mayor in his office, contrary to my advice."

Lanser said, "Without him here we might have had more disorder than we have."

"That is a matter of opinion," Corell said. "This man is a leader of a rebellious people."

"Nonsense," said Lanser; "he's just a simple man."

WITH his good hand Corell took a black notebook from his right pocket and opened it with his fingers. "You forgot, Colonel, that I had my sources, that I had been here a long time before you. I have to report to you that Mayor Orden has been in constant contact with every happening in this community. On the night when Lieutenant Tonder was murdered, he was in the house where the murder was committed. When the girl escaped to the hills, she stayed with one of his relatives. I traced her there, but she was gone. Whenever men have escaped, Orden has known about it and has helped them. And I even strongly suspect that he is somewhere in the picture of these little parachutes."

Lanser said eagerly, "But you can't prove it."

"No, Corell said, "I can't prove it. The first thing I know; the last I only suspect. Perhaps now you will be willing to listen to me."

Lanser said quietly, "What do you suggest?" "These suggestions, Colonel, are a little stronger than suggestions. Orden must now be a hostage and his life must depend on the peacefulness of this community. His life must depend on the lighting of one single

fuse on one single stick of dynamite."

He reached into his pocket again and brought out a little folding book, and he flipped it open and laid it in front of the colonel. "This, sir, was the answer to my report from headquarters. You will notice that it gives me certain authority."

Lanser looked at the little book and he spoke quietly. "You really did go over my head, didn't you?" He looked up at Corell with frank dislike in his eyes. "I heard you'd been injured. How did it happen?"

Corell said, "On the night when your lieutenant was murdered I was waylaid. The patrol saved me. Some of the townsmen escaped in my boat that night. Now, Colonel, must I express more strongly than I have that Mayor Orden must be held hostage?"

Lanser said, "He is here, he hasn't escaped. How can we hold him more hostage than we are?"

Suddenly in the distance there was a sound of an explosion, and both men looked around in the direction from which it came. Corell said, "There it is, Colonel, and you know perfectly well that if this experiment succeeds there will be dynamite in every invaded country."

Lanser repeated quietly, "What do you suggest?"

"Just what I have said. Orden must be held against rebellion."

"And if they rebel and we shoot Orden?"

"Then that little doctor is next; although he holds no position, he's next in authority in the town."

"But he holds no office."

"He has the confidence of the people."

"And when we shoot him, what then?"

"Then we have authority. Then rebellion will be broken. When we have killed the leaders, the rebellion will be broken."

Lanser asked quizzically, "Do you really think so?"

"It must be so."

LANSER shook his head slowly and then he called, "Sentry!" The door opened and a soldier appeared in the doorway. "Sergeant," said Lanser, "I have placed Mayor Orden under arrest, and I have placed Doctor Winter under arrest. You will see to it that Orden is guarded and you will bring Winter here immediately."

The sentry said, "Yes, sir."

Lanser looked up at Corell and he said, "You know, I hope you know what you're doing. I do hope you know what you're doing."

In the little town the news ran quickly. It was communicated by whispers in doorways, by quick, meaningful looks—"The Mayor's been arrested"—and through the town a little quiet jubilation ran, a fierce little jubilation, and people talked quietly together and went apart, and people going in to buy food leaned close to the clerks for a moment and a word passed between them.

The people went into the country, into the woods, searching for dynamite. And children playing in the snow found the dynamite, and by now even the children had their instructions. They opened the packages and ate the chocolate, and then they buried the dynamite in the snow and told their parents where it was.

Far out in the country a man picked up a tube and read the instructions and he said to himself, "I wonder if this works." He stood the tube up in the snow and lighted the fuse, and he ran back from it and counted, but his count was fast. It was sixty-eight before the dynamite exploded. He said, "It does work," and he went hurriedly about looking for more tubes.

Almost as though at a signal the people went into their houses and the doors were closed, the streets were quiet. At the mine the soldiers carefully searched every miner who went into the shaft. Searched and researched, and the soldiers were nervous and rough and they spoke harshly to the miners. The miners looked coldly at them, and behind their eyes was a little fierce jubilation.



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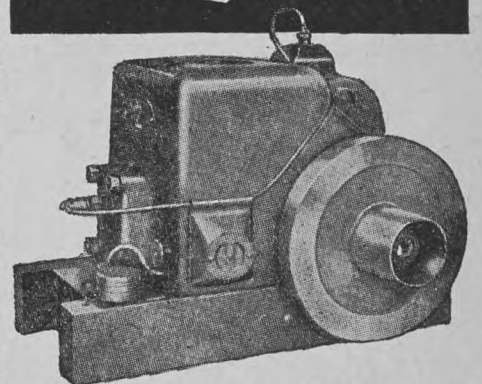
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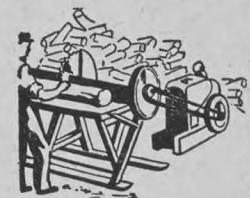
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And Winter said, gently, "How do you know everyone doesn't think of it? How do you know I haven't thought of it?"

"I wonder why they arrested you, too," Orden said. "I guess they will have to kill you, too."

"I guess so," said Winter. He rolled his thumbs and watched them tumble over and over.

"You know so." Orden was silent for a moment and then he said, "You know, Doctor, I am a little man and this is a little town, but there must be a spark in little men that can burst into flame. I am afraid, I am terribly afraid, and I thought of all the things I might do to save my own life, and then that went away, and sometimes now I feel a kind of exultation, as though I were bigger and better than I am, and do you know what I have been thinking, Doctor?" He smiled, remembering. "Do you remember in school, in the Apology? Do you remember Socrates says, 'Someone will say, "And are you not ashamed, Socrates, of a course of life which is likely to bring you to an untimely end?" To him I may fairly answer, "There you are mistaken: a man who is good for anything ought not to calculate the chance of living or dying; he ought only to consider whether he is doing right or wrong."'" Orden paused, trying to remember.

DOCTOR WINTER sat tensely forward now, and he went on with it, "Acting the part of a good man or of a bad. I don't think you have it quite right. You never were a good scholar. You were wrong in the denunciation, too."

Orden chuckled. "Do you remember that?"

"Yes," said Winter, eagerly, "I remember it well. You forgot a line or a word. It was graduation, and you were so excited you forgot to tuck in your shirt-tail and your shirt-tail was out. You wondered why they laughed."

Orden smiled to himself, and his hand went secretly behind him and patrolled for a loose shirt-tail. "I was Socrates," he said, "and I denounced the School Board. How I denounced them! I bel-

lowed it, and I could see them grow red."

Winter said, "They were holding their breaths to keep from laughing. Your shirt-tail was out."

Mayor Orden laughed. "How long ago? Forty years."

"Forty-six."

The sentry by the bedroom door moved quietly over to the sentry by the outside door. They spoke softly out of the corners of their mouths like children whispering in school. "How long you been on duty?"

"All night. Can't hardly keep my eyes open."

"Me too. Hear from your wife on the boat yesterday?"

"Yes! She said say hello to you. Said she heard you was wounded. She don't write much."

"Tell he I'm all right."

"Sure—when I write."

The Mayor raised his head and looked at the ceiling and he muttered, "Um-um-um. I wonder if I can remember—how does it go?"

And Winter prompted him, "And now, O men—"

And Orden said softly, "And now, O men who have condemned me—"

Colonel Lanser came quietly into the room; the sentries stiffened. Hearing the words, the colonel stopped and listened.

Orden looked at the ceiling, lost in trying to remember the old words. "And now, O men who have condemned me," he said, "I would fain prophesy to you—for I am about to die—and—in the hour of death—men are gifted with prophetic power. And I—prophesy to you who are my murderers—that immediately after my—my death—"

And Winter stood up, saying, "Departure."

Orden looked at him. "What?"

And Winter said, "The word is 'departure,' not 'death.' You made the same mistake before. You made that mistake forty-six years ago."

"No, it is 'death.'" Orden looked around and saw Colonel Lanser watching him. He asked, "Isn't it 'death'?"

Colonel Lanser said, "Departure.' It is 'immediately after my departure.'"

Doctor Winter insisted, "You see, that's two against one. 'Departure' is the word. It is the same mistake you made before."

Then Orden looked straight ahead and his eyes were in his memory, seeing nothing outward. And he went on "I prophesy to you who are my murderers that immediately after my—departure punishment far heavier than you have inflicted on me will surely await you."

Winter nodded encouragingly and Colonel Lanser nodded, and they seemed to be trying to help him to remember. And Orden went on, "Me you have killed because you wanted to escape the accuser, and not to give an account of your lives—!"

Lieutenant Prackle entered excitedly, crying, "Colonel Lanser!"

Colonel Lanser said, "Shh—" and he held out his hand to restrain him.

And Orden went on softly, "But that will not be as you suppose; far otherwise."

His voice grew stronger. "For I say that there will be more accusers of you than there are now"—he made a little gesture with his hand, a speech-making gesture—"accusers whom hitherto I have restrained; and as they are younger they will be more inconsiderate with you, and you will be more offended at them." He frowned, trying to remember.

And Lieutenant Prackle said, "Colonel Lanser, we have found some men with dynamite."

And Lanser said, "Hush."

Orden continued. "If you think that by killing men you can prevent someone from censuring your evil lives, you are mistaken." He frowned and thought and he looked at the ceiling, and he smiled embarrassedly and he said,

"That's all I can remember. It is gone away from me."

And Doctor Winter said, "It's very good after forty-six years, and you weren't very good at it forty-six years ago."

Lieutenant Prackle broke in, "The men have dynamite, Colonel Lanser."

"Did you arrest them?"

"Yes, sir. Captain Loft and—"

Lanser said, "Tell Captain Loft to guard them." He recaptured himself and he advanced into the room and he said, "Orden, these things must stop."

And the Mayor smiled helplessly at him. "They cannot stop, sir."

Colonel Lanser said harshly, "I arrested you as a hostage for the good behavior of your people. Those are my orders."

"But that won't stop it," Orden said simply. "You don't understand. When I have become a hindrance to the people, they will do without me."

Lanser said, "Tell me truly what you think. If the people know you will be shot if they light another fuse, what will they do?"

The Mayor looked helplessly at Doctor Winter. And then the bedroom door opened and Madame came out, carrying the Mayor's chain of office in her hand. She said, "You forgot this."

Orden said, "What? Oh, yes," and he stooped his head and Madame slipped the chain of office over his head, and he said, "Thank you, dear."

Madame complained, "You always forget it. You forget it all the time."

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What's all this about "interlocking" directorates?

WHEN you want sound advice you go to a friend who has had experience with whatever is worrying you. When you have to have professional advice you buy the best you can afford. In the same way, because the life insurance companies are the guardians of the people's savings, they seek the best business brains in Canada.

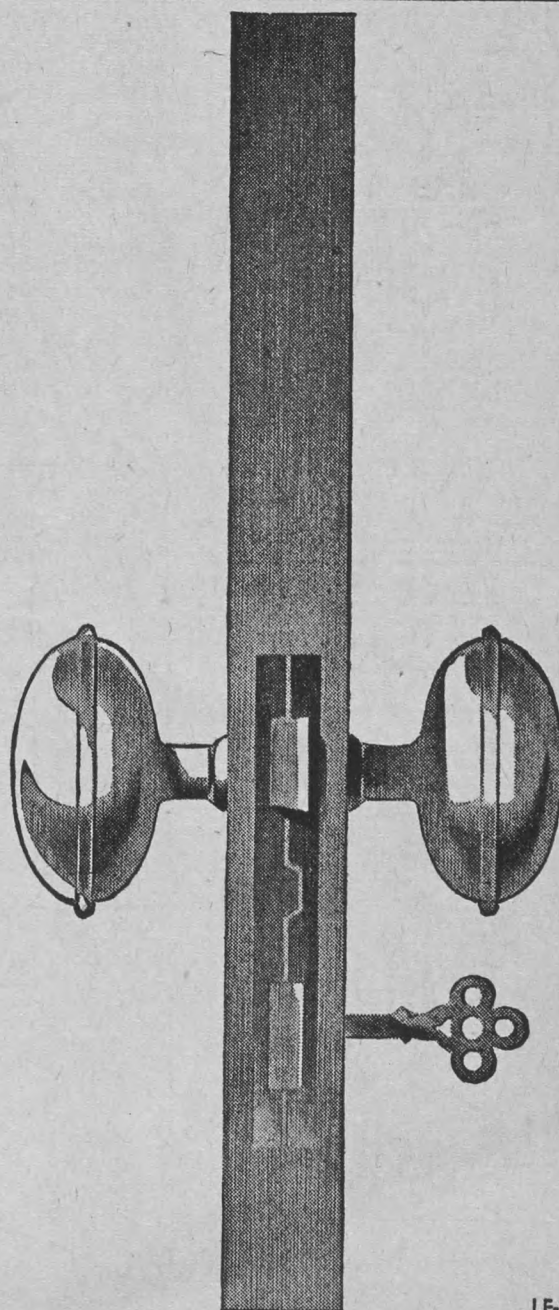
Individual directors of life insurance companies often occupy similar positions in many other lines of business. This is because they are men who have proven their ability. It needs men of sound judgment and wide experience to determine safe procedure in matters vital to so many millions of people.

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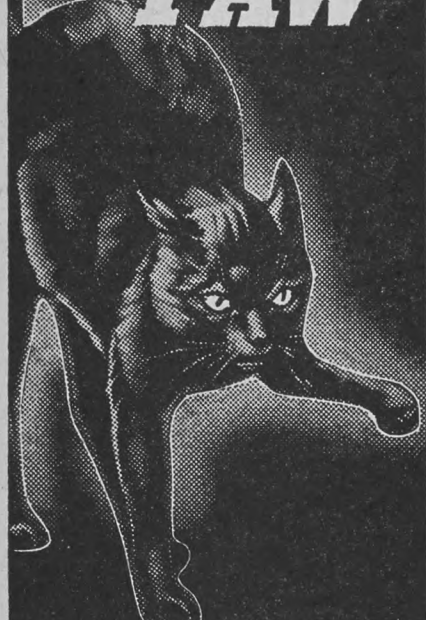
It is essential to have life insurance companies directed by men of broad business experience.

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A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada



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Cystex
Helps Clean Kidneys

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 34

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1944, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Monday, July 31st, 1944.


The register of transfers will be closed from July 17th, 1944, to July 31st, 1944, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.
June 15th, 1944.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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The Mayor looked at the end of the chain he held in his hand—the gold medallion with the insignia of his office carved on it. Lanser pressed him. "What will they do?"

"I don't know," said the Mayor. "I think they will light the fuse."

"Suppose you ask them not to?"

Winter said, "Colonel, this morning I saw a little boy building a snow man, while three grown soldiers watched to see that he did not caricature your leader. He made a pretty good likeness, too, before they destroyed it."

Lanser ignored the doctor. "Suppose you ask them not to?" he repeated.

ORDEN seemed half asleep; his eyes were drooped, and he tried to think. He said, "I am not a very brave man, sir. I think they will light it, anyway." He struggled with his speech. "I hope they will, but if I ask them not to, they will be sorry."

Madame said, "What is this all about?"

"Be quiet a moment, dear," the Mayor said.

"But you think they will light it?" Lanser insisted.

The Mayor spoke proudly. "Yes, they will light it. I have no choice of living or dying, you see, sir, but—I do have a choice of how I do it. If I tell them not to fight, they will be sorry, but they will fight. If I tell them to fight, they will be glad and I who am not a very brave man will have made them a little braver." He smiled apologetically. "You see, it is an easy thing to do, since the end for me is the same."

Lanser said, "If you say yes, we can tell them you said no. We can tell them you begged for your life."

And Winter broke in angrily, "They would know. You do not keep secrets. One of your men got out of hand one night and he said the flies had conquered the flypaper, and now the whole nation knows his words. They have made a song of it. The flies have conquered the flypaper. You do not keep secrets, Colonel."

From the direction of the mine a whistle tooted shrilly. And a quick gust of wind sifted dry snow against the windows.

Orden fingered his gold medallion. He said quietly, "You see, sir, nothing can change it. You will be destroyed and driven out." His voice was very soft. "The people don't like to be conquered, sir, and so they will not be. Free men cannot start a war, but once it is started, they can fight on in defeat. Herd men, followers of a leader, cannot do that, and so it is always the herd men who

win battles and the free men who win wars. You will find that is so, sir."

Lanser was erect and stiff. "My orders are clear. Eleven o'clock was the deadline. I have taken hostages. If there is violence, the hostages will be executed."

And Doctor Winter said to the colonel, "Will you carry out the orders, knowing they will fail?"

Lanser's face was tight. "I will carry out my orders no matter what they are, but I do think, sir, a proclamation from you might save many lives."

Madame broke in plaintively, "I wish you would tell me what all this nonsense is."

"It is nonsense, dear."

"But they can't arrest the Mayor," she explained to him.

Orden smiled at her. "No," he said, "they can't arrest the Mayor. The Mayor is an idea conceived by free men. It will escape arrest."

From the distance there was a sound of an explosion. And the echo of it rolled to the hills and back again. The whistle at the coal mine tooted a shrill, sharp warning. Orden stood very tensely for a moment and then he smiled. A second explosion roared—nearer this time and heavier—and its echo rolled back from the mountains. Orden looked at his watch and then he took his watch and chain and put them in Doctor Winter's hand. "How did it go about the flies?" he asked.

"The flies have conquered the flypaper," Winter said.

Orden called, "Annie!" The bedroom door opened instantly and the Mayor said, "Were you listening?"

"Yes, sir." Annie was

embarrassed.

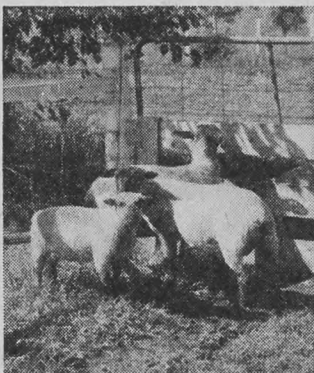
And now an explosion roared near by and there was a sound of splintering wood and breaking glass, and the door behind the sentries puffed open. And Orden said, "Annie, I want you to stay with Madame as long as she needs you. Don't leave her alone." He put his arm around Madame and he kissed her on the forehead and then he moved slowly toward the door where Lieutenant Prackle stood. In the doorway he turned back to Doctor Winter. "Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius," he said tenderly. "Will you remember to pay the debt?"

Winter closed his eyes for a moment before he answered, "The debt shall be paid."

Orden chuckled then. "I remembered that one. I didn't forget that one." He put his hand on Prackle's arm, and the lieutenant finched away from him.

And Winter nodded slowly. "Yes, you remembered. The debt shall be paid."

THE END.



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THE ENEMIES

Continued from page 10

prolonged game of wits with the wildest of all the forest creatures. Anything that would break the deadly monotony and loneliness of his forest life was welcome to Job. He prided himself in his woodcraft and he believed that a few weeks at most would terminate his duel with the wolverine. During that time he put forth all his skill to outsmart the little robber only to have the best of his sagacity matched and mocked repeatedly, his traps sprung and robbed nightly, pelt after valuable pelt destroyed, the catch mangled or eaten and the traps themselves dragged away and hidden in the forest past any finding.

As the weeks wore on into months, the relation between the woodsman and his four-footed enemy had taken on an increasingly peculiar nature. All interest had left the affair for Job. His fur take had dwindled to practically nothing and there began mounting in him a wrath such as he had never known before as he saw himself being made a fool of in his prided and chosen field. Gulo, he decided, must die, and he gave up his regular activities and brought to bear all his trapping skill to pinch the toes of the wolverine. In that, too, he failed signally. All winter the feud continued with the score of vantage steadily mounting in favor of the little quadruped. For days at a time Job would do nothing but hunt for his enemy, only to find that the wolverine had been apprised of his whereabouts and had been playing hob in some other part of his range. Mixed with Job's baffled rage was an almost superstitious feeling of awe and admiration for the devilish ingenuity of the shaggy little beast.

With the coming of warm weather and the cessation of his trapping, the depredations of the wolverine had diminished. Only at long intervals during the summer months had Job seen signs of his presence. During that time the settler had sought vainly to discover the location of the wolverine's den, but not until this October afternoon had a lucky chance divulged Gulo's secret.

Delighted at having found his enemy's stronghold at last, Job returned to his cabin in the valley to prepare for a relentless hunt for the renegade. That very night he set vigorously to work on his campaign. He burned six of his best traps in the open fireplace to destroy every scent of iron or human hands. Later he handled the traps with gloves which had been treated with a solution of lye. Early next morning found him climbing up the bare slope of the mountain to Gulo's den. With infinite care he planted the six sets in likely places among the rocks, two baited, the others planted craftily close by as secondary sets, for it was useless, he knew to try and fool the robber with bait alone.

The following morning he returned to the high ridge. Not a trap had been touched. He spent all that day in the vicinity of the den with his rifle—and netted a complete failure. He put in two other long vigils without result and finally was forced to decide that the wolverine had abandoned his high retreat.

In this he was correct. On the afternoon he had seen Job watching him from the spruce wood, Gulo had left his old den, never to return. A secret hiding place unknown to any, he had to have; his craft demanded it. Unable to find another such stronghold, he took to sleeping wherever daylight found him, usually in the gnarled, overlapping branches of some ancient spruce, only venturing forth at nightfall.

Unknown to Job, Gulo had spied upon him from a discreet distance, his green-

shadowed eyes aglow with malign sagacity as he watched the complicated preparations of his undoing. Later Job saw that his sets had been carefully investigated but not a one of them had been touched. Gulo himself had completely dropped out of the picture. His predilection for trouble-making, however, was doubled if anything. As if in reprisal, one afternoon a few days later he entered Job's cabin by way of the fireplace chimney while the trapper was busy cutting wood, and rifled his precious food supply, befouling and scattering such of the meal, flour, sugar and beans as he could not eat, and carrying off his entire fall supply of bacon. Could Gulo have heard the trapper's language when he discovered the havoc wrought, he would doubtless have been largely repaid for having been driven from his favorite den.

By this time Job's very life had come to revolve around this prolonged feud with the little despoiler. The game of wits for him had taken on a significance and gravity impossible for a city-bred man to conceive. His purpose had stiffened to a grim and humorless determination to win out, for his pride as a woodsman as well as the very tenancy of his mountain homestead were at stake. If he were blocked from another season's trapping his meagre funds would be gone and he would have to give up and depart in defeat. So things went on till the first snowfall in November.

Then Job hit upon a location which suggested to his mind one final ruse. Up near the head of the valley a little stream came pitching down from the rimrocks in a twenty-foot waterfall. At its foot a small cave had been hollowed out behind the falls by the action of the water through hundreds of years, a rock chamber which could be entered from only one side of the falls by passing along a narrow ledge through swirling curtains of spray. Crouching within this low rock aperture, Job had a conviction, gleaned from certain signs and feelings, that the old wolverine had more than once used this place as a secret hideout.

And instinct, certain and sure, whispered that sooner or later the robber would return. In the very entrance, therefore, at the edge of the pool, he planted one of his best sets, fastening a heavy rock clog to the trap's chain. The constant play of water, he knew, would kill every warning scent of steel or human hands; more, the set was so placed that no creature could enter the cave without running foul of the pan of the trap.

Job returned to his cabin aglow with the certainty of victory. He gave himself until the end of the year to culminate his plan. If he won, he would celebrate the event by a trip down to the distant settlement in the valley to visit two of his old-time trapping partners, Pete and Joe Mellott. What a holiday they would make of it! Afterward, he would have plenty of time before spring to make up for his losses by a few lucky catches along his trap line.

It was that night that his prolonged concentration on the wolverine was broken by the advent of other enemies in the valley. As he sat by his open fire there came to him across the stupendous stillness of the forest and mountains a long, high quavering chorus made up of many voices. At first they were almost musical, those cries, but into the notes crept a sinister, wailing undertone, a terrifying tocsin of threat and disaster.

"Timber wolves," muttered Job. "I ain't heard their devils' chorus in five years. A pretty sure sign of a long, hard winter."

He would have to guard carefully his few head of stock from now on.

Three more weeks passed in which he examined his new set daily with the aid of a field glass from a point a quarter of a mile below. Then came the afternoon, on the very day before New Year's, that Job was certain,



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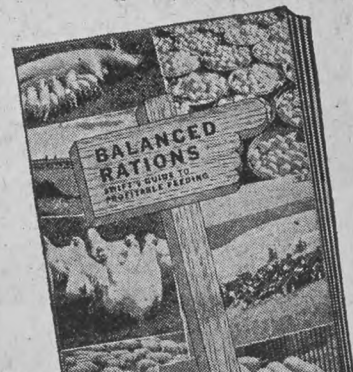
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COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

PRIZE WINNERS FOR MAY

SENIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing only one error each and who will share First, Second, Third, and Fourth Prizes equally: *Isaac J. Hoeppner, Morden, Man.; Steve Baumann, Verlo, Sask.; L. D. Williams, Youngstown, Alta., and Geo. Dronick, Oyama, B.C.

*Double Prizemoney.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across

1, Sabbatical; 8, asp; 11, rub; 12, tingle; 13, abacus; 16, rod; 17, ranks; 18, hot; 20, yowl; 21, ea; 23, roe; 25, roaster; 27, our; 30, N.D.; 31, hymn; 32, eh; 33, rei; 34, Y.P.S.; 35, acne; 37, colors; 41, drink; 42, lenience; 43, Pa.; 44, ye; 45, Ozark; 46, N.P.; 48, lien; 49, Nell; 51, Gobi; 53, Lt.; 54, me; 55, den; 56, astral.

Down

1, sharp; 2, Brandon; 3, buck; 4, abuses; 5, in; 6, at; 7, lip; 8, agronomy; 9, slow; 10, pedlar; 14, B.A.; 15, horrible; 19, to; 22, Attic; 24, etherize; 26, adrenalin; 28, unpack; 29, heading; 36, nip; 38, olent; 39, Ononis; 40, sealer; 44, yelp; 47, pod; 50, we; 52, be.

JUNIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to Marie Nauta, Strathmore, Alta., who sent in a correct solution and wins First Prize. Second Prize was awarded to Arleigh Hansen, Melfort, Sask., who sent in a solution containing only one error. Third Prize will be divided equally among the following who sent in solutions containing two errors each: M. Drummond, Lynn Creek, B.C.; J. Lindberg, 267 Betts Ave., Yorkton, Sask.; Shirley Carpenter, Oak Lake, Man.; Robert Payne, Beacon Hill, Sask.; Luther Hoberg, Bodo, Alta.; Clarice Rolles, South Star, Sask.; Rose Mohn, Wakaw, Sask.; Agnes Tessman, Mayfair, Sask.; Agnes Penner, Osler, Sask.; Simone Neryneck, Swan Lake, Man.; Jake Doerksen, Mt. Lehman, B.C.; John Rudy, Canora, Sask.; A. L. Stephen, Bowsman, Man.; Clinton Everton, Brainard, Alta.; Peter Braul, Lymburn, Alta.; Helen Fleischacker, Pilger, Sask.; Shirley Shipley, Ponoka, Alta.; Nellie Wink, Maloney, Sask.; Robert Roy, Dollard, Sask.; Joan Barrett, Geraldton, Ont.; Ivy Sheldon, Stonewall, Man.; Margaret Hennig, Wostok, Alta.; Eva Ehrenuerth, Peace River, Alta.; Bertha Dyck, Lucky Lake, Sask.; Iradell Rainer, Alder Flats, Alta.; Katherine Neufeld, Purves, Man.; Gladys Caplette, St. Victor, Sask.; Bob Kerby, 2227-30th St. S. West, Calgary, Alta.; Dorothy Starr, Vanguard, Sask.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across

1, tram; 5, frock; 8, rumor; 10, Eli; 11, of; 12, mansion; 15, off; 17, pea; 18, ye; 19, Dr.; 21, gird; 22, dusk; 25, outcome; 29, un; 30, one; 31, harms; 32, rummy; 33, eh.

Down

1, troop; 2, ruff; 3, am; 4, mom; 6, cloy; 7, kine; 9, rapid; 13, N.E.; 14, saddlery; 16, fritter; 20, run; 23, kin; 24, hoof; 26, un; 27, ohm; 28, mam; 29, use.

even before he reached his lookout, that his trick had won.

While he was still a thousand yards from the foot of the falls, he rounded an abrupt turn among the rocks and came face to face with Gulo. How long before the wolverine had run foul of his trap he could not say, but it must have been hours, for, with a strength that seemed incredible, the little beast had dragged trap and rock clog out of the cave, literally fallen with them down the precipitous rocks into the stream below and thence struggled more than a thousand yards into the forest.

At the appearance of the man on the ridge above, Gulo had staged a show of hate, fury and unquenchable ferocity such as would visit Job in his sleep years afterward. The animal flung himself this way and that, snapping at the trap which was already scored bright with teeth marks, tearing at the very ground like one possessed of devils.

For more than three hours he had fought that trap desperately, at first in a wild desperation, then in a cold, deadly silence, reasoning out each move, jerking, twisting, hurling trap and clog about with a maniacal fury. But the deathly clamp of the steel jaws on his left foreleg was inexorable. Exhaustion was beginning to claim him when Job appeared, galvanizing him to one more paroxysm of passion.

The trapper stood waiting until that futile fury ceased and the robber lay panting, a red froth on his black lips, but still glaring implacably into the face of his enemy. Then Job approached to within fifteen feet and stood impassively looking down. It was a dramatic moment.

Finally he spoke. "Yo're a smart one, ye black devil, but I pinched yore toes at last," he said quietly and without passion. "But it ain't much credit to me, at that. Ye had me fair stumped at every turn of the game. If I hadn't hit on the cave up yonder ye'd be makin' a fool o' me yet. Yo're the one critter of the woods that coulda done it, too. I'll say that fer ye."

The wolverine flinched slightly at sound of his voice, but the steady glare of his green-shadowed eyes did not waver. Job continued to stand there, considering the situation, trading stare for challenging stare with the despoiler. He had brought no rifle with him; the only weapon he had was the light hand axe he carried at his belt. He saw now that it was going to be a ticklish matter, dispatching the old wolverine, now that he had him in a trap. There was that in the eye and the grinning teeth of the beast that would give pause to any man, even armed with an axe. In that tense interval of silence, a flitting movement among the spruce shadows caught and held the eyes of each.

A pair of skulking wolves, Job made out. They were gone almost before he had rightly seen them. Job knew what that meant, being familiar with the ways of wolves. The whole of a hunting pack would be scattered in there amid the gloom of the surrounding spruce. In spite of his woods training, a slight shiver passed over the man. Was it his trail they had been following, or the wolverine's?

Not two, but four shadowy forms were now flitting in and out among the trees, fierce, straw-colored eyes aflame in the dense shadows. The trapped wolverine, short ears laid flat to his skull, bared his glistening fangs and crouched low to the ground as if carved in rock. His green-lit eyes glowed with a deadly challenge.

Job's first thought was to dispatch the wolverine with his hatchet and strike back for his cabin, trusting that the wolves would be occupied in polishing off their ancient enemy and allow him to depart in peace. The robber scarcely deserved a quick and merciful end, yet it was not in Job to leave the animal to be torn to pieces by the pack. The wolverine himself, however, blocked the idea. Sagging low on three legs as Job advanced upon him, the squat beast

defended himself with such savagery that the trapper retreated again and again to escape a pair of jaws second to none in all the wilderness for strength and crushing power.

"Yo're a prime devil, like I said before," Job spoke down into the creature's implacable eyes. "But this time ye'd have done better to give in. Well, I did my best fer ye, let the wolves finish it if yo're set on it—"

Oaths, fervent and wrathful, suddenly broke from Job. The pack, emboldened by the conflict between the man and the wolverine, as well as by the descending darkness, had begun closing in from all sides in a phantom circle. There were swift impressions of lolling tongues, white fangs and lam-

bently glowing eyes as the beasts slipped in and out among the tree trunks. Job counted no less than eleven of the grey, flitting forms, their pale eyes burning with the lust of slaughter.

He cut loose with a wild yell or two to intimidate the skulkers, but the yells had less than no effect. The pack had gathered now in an uneven circle with the man and the wolverine as a hub, apprised in some fashion that the man was unarmed. Fierce with hunger, they yet lacked courage to attack the one thing in the woods they really feared. Job, however, was no longer

eager to strike out for his cabin through the rapidly darkening woods. Whatever was to happen, he had suddenly decided, must happen right here.

He knew the way of the wolves. They would hang about indefinitely, slowly nerving themselves to action. Gradually they would grow bolder and fiercer as the night drew on; finally would come their concerted attack. It would be a battle then, a prolonged siege in which Job would have nothing but a hatchet with which to defend himself. Some New Year's Eve this would be—one to remember to the end of his days—if he lived through it!

"Fire," Job suddenly muttered. "Where in time's my sense gone to? Got to have light. It'll soon be so dark I can't see the varmints."

He sprang to work, gathering dry twigs and branches and handfuls of needles, hacking away a pile of dry, tundry wood from a blasted cedar snag. Arranging his fuel in a high pile, he set it going, then, hatchet in hand, he stood waiting, no more than ten feet from the snarling wolverine. The squat beast took no notice of him now. His grim gaze was fixed on the circling pack. He knew well enough what was coming.

The wolves continued their uneasy weaving and shifting as the ruddy light of the fire illumined the surrounding trees. A few of them sat on their haunches with lolling tongues, awaiting some move from their leader. Job cast a glance aloft at the nearby trees. Most of them were too big to climb, their branches far too high. But even if he did take to a tree, the night cold would get him. The wolves could wear him out.

Suddenly, as at a given signal, the entire pack flung themselves forward as one, their focal point the hunched form of the wolverine. When but six feet away the gaunt leader dodged to one side, quick as light, just avoiding the wolverine's low, vicious lunge. That dodge was part of the wolves' strategy. The lunge left the wolverine open to the slashing attack of the two wolves just behind the leader. Or so it seemed. But pivoting low on three legs with what seemed incredible strength and agility for a beast of his size, the wolverine caught the second wolf in mid-leap with a bear-like, full armed blow that had every ounce of his tremendous strength behind it. The bare force of the blow hurled the wolf over and over in the air, to land slashed and bleeding ten feet away.

The leader meantime had circled swiftly and now hurled himself in from the rear in long, silent bounds. Once more the wolverine was ready and caught the grey devil full in the throat with a raking blow of his long, curved claws that ripped clear through the wolf's hide from the base of the





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jaw to the shoulder blade, laying open the jugular.

JOB POTTER, watching closely, swore deliberately under his breath. For a whole year he had been banking up a personal score against the wolverine. But watching the little beast's deadly fighting tactics, his personal aggrievement was banished and sudden hope flashed through his brain. He knew of the age-old hatred between wolf and wolverine. His enemy had become, all at once, an ally sorely needed.

"Go to it, ye black devil," he yelled, with real admiration. "I'm behind or beside ye, when needed."

His enthusiasm was almost fatal, for, maddened by the smell of fresh blood, one of the circling wolves sprang in upon him from the rear. Forewarned by a saving second, Job wheeled with a downward sweep of his hatchet which caught the grey killer on the back of the head, cleaving its skull. It fell to the ground without a sound, twitching its life out at the man's feet. Job seized the body by the hind legs and flung it far out among its fellows.

There was a brief respite in which the wolves snarled and tore at the body of their erstwhile mate. The man and the wolverine drew a bit closer together, Job getting his back up against a gnarled pine tree. Had it been possible, Job would have freed his ally from the torment of the trap, yet handicapped as he was, the wolverine was plainly a match for any two wolves.

Abruptly then, the wolves, their appetites only fired to reckless frenzy by their brief repast, swept forward in a compact mass—nine of them, for the first wolf which the wolverine had wounded was back in it now. The grey tide overflowed the wolverine first. The little beast was literally submerged by the combined rush from the sides and rear. Job leapt forward as to the rescue of a compatriot and again his weapon swung in a well-placed blow that dropped one big, grey brute beneath the feet of the fighters to stay. His whoop of triumph brought two more wolves lancing in at him. For a space thereafter pandemonium reigned under the lurid light of the leaping fire and the pale, silver radiance of the rising moon. A struggling, snarling mass of bodies surged and heaved amid an awful medley of snarls, howls and yelps and the throaty worry of the pack. For that time Job had gone down. Just as his hatchet blade had sheared into the shoulder of the foremost wolf, the jaws of another fastened on his leg. He rolled on his back, one mackinaw arm protecting his throat, and finally, after four or five blows of his weapon, struggled to his feet, dispatching his attacker with a final, telling stroke.

Spurning the body aside, Job sprang to the side of the heaving pile of wolves that quite obscured the silently fighting wolverine. He might have made good his escape just then, leaving the pack to settle their score against their ancient enemy, but such a thought never even occurred to him. He had forgotten all about his own danger by now and was only looking for a chance to deal a telling blow against the pack. He leapt in, wielding his hatchet like a madman. The situation was not as drastic as it appeared, however, there being no greater master of in-fighting in the world than the American wolverine. His thick, shaggy hide besides being almost impregnable is several sizes too large for him so that he can shift inside it like

an overcoat, leaving only a mouthful of fur in the jaws of his enemies. Already he had exacted the penalty from one of his attackers and still had no vital wound.

Job watched keenly the heaving mass and struck once, twice, severing the spine of one beast and smashing in the skull of another.

ONLY four of the killers left, the wolverine locked in a death grip with one of these. Carried away by the sweeping victory they were winning, Job cut loose with yell after yell, leaping in and out among the remaining wolves, his swinging hatchet reflecting moonbeams and fireglow in streaks of darting light. He was pressing the battle now. As the beasts circled and skirmished about him, wolf-fashion, the wolverine secured the hold on his opponent's throat which is the objective of all the weasel clan. The gasping, blood-choked howl of the dying wolf suddenly brought home to the remaining three of the pack the desperateness of their plight. The heart seemed to go out of them; they

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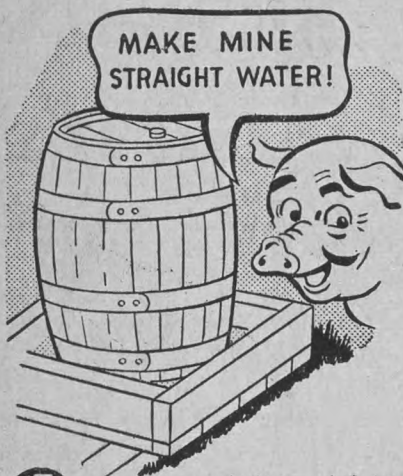
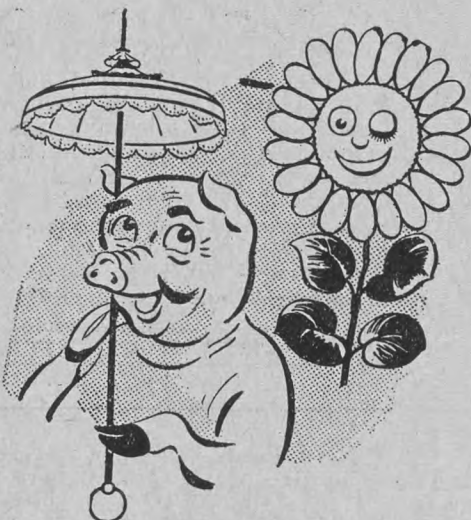
by Ful-O-Pep

The key to success with hogs lies in having the right parent stock... and then in keeping the pigs growing from day-old to market. Here, The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers you some friendly advice on management which has proved profitable with growing pigs from 75 pounds until they approach the finishing period (150 to 160 pounds).



1 Supply Good Pasture for growing pigs, rotating or changing it from year to year, if possible. In this way, one is able to control worm infestation to a great extent. Red or sweet clover, Fall rye and oats, alfalfa, soybeans and rape make good pasture crops for swine.

2 Provide Plenty of Shade in summertime. During hot weather you should allow for 6 to 8 square feet of shade space for each growing hog. A tree-shaded run is best for permanent use, but sun-flowers can be grown for shade. While an old wagon, roofed to extend 8 feet beyond the bolsters, makes a useful portable shelter.



3 Hogs On Range should have a good supply of fresh water at all times. There are several types of hog waterers that will save you time and labour. Or you can make a water fountain from an old 40 or 50 gallon barrel—but make sure the water supply is adequate for the number of hogs you are raising.

4 Suitable Pasture may form part of the ration in growing commercial hogs. But they decidedly need a properly balanced ration as well. For fast, thriving growth, feed them Quaker Pig Grower which supplies many of the minerals and vitamins that would otherwise be lacking in their feed. Your authorized Quaker and Ful-O-Pep dealer will be glad to give you feeding instructions for Quaker Pig Grower and tell you about the profitable Quaker way of raising Canadian bacon-type hogs for market.



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fell back farther and farther in their skirmishing and finally turned tail and fled, wraithlike, into the ink and silver shadows of the forest.

The abrupt silence that followed their going was broken only by the crackling of wood in Job's fire. The victors stood in the midst of a small shambles, Job still palpitating from the exhilaration of battle, his features working with a conflict of emotions, the wolverine crouched ember-eyed and gory over the carcass of his final victim. Weak and wounded as he was, still trapped and near the end of his powers, he yet glared up dauntlessly into the man's face. He knew Job's superior craft, saw him once more as his original enemy, the grimmest of all foes, yet there was not a vestige of fear in his being. No doubt Job, too, was going to turn on him now. Very well, he would bite the bullet, fight it out to his final breath. His black lips flickered over bared teeth in a harsh, throaty challenge.

NONE of this was lost on Job Potter. The significance of such valor in the face of death was a thing designed to touch him where he lived, for his whole being had been transformed in the past hour. After a space of utter silence, he spoke down into the grim eyes in a slow, soothing drawl.

"Easy, easy, old timer. Y'ain't aimin' to tackle me, are ye, after the fine scrap we put up together? As far as I'm concerned, we're even, and more. It's free ye'll go now, if ye'll let me loose ye. Which I said, if ye'll only let me—"

He jerked back as the wolverine came suddenly in at him in a low, swift wrenching rush. There was no softening of the fire in those greenlit eyes, no wavering of the ferocity in the fierce, black visage. No place in that grim nature for softness or trust.

What to do? Job stood pondering, then an idea flashed abruptly to his mind. He broke off a long, dead limb from a nearby tree and with it drew the wolverine out to the very end of the trap chain. With tooth and claw the

little beast attacked the limb. Waiting his chance, Job got the end of the heavy branch upon the long bracket that clamped the jaws of the trap, and pushed down with all his strength. The spring bent downward and the teeth of the big trap fell slowly apart.

"There ye are, ye devil. A bit of a Christmas present fer ye. I reckon I shoulda put ye out fer the trouble ye made, but I couldn't, after that bonny fight. May ye keep clear o' me an' my traps from now on."

It was some moments before the wolverine realized that he was actually free. Job stood chuckling at the animal's amazement. Abruptly then, the reddish glow of the malevolent little eyes flamed anew and the squat beast came in at him once again. Job Potter was no coward, but he was not designed for fighting devils straight from the Pit. He retreated without shame, up a pile of boulders and thence into the limbs of an overhanging spruce. And there he perched until finally the wolverine dropped the offensive, and, for no reason that anyone could see, sat down on his ragged tail. Then his snout pointed straight up in the air, his head waving from side to side, his jaws working as if he were snatching at gnats. Suddenly he got up and with never a backward glance, shambled off into the treble-welted shadows beneath the spruce, still with the slow, unhurried calm that only the truly great achieve. Watching, the man knew instinctively that he would see him no more. Once seen and out-matched, his final secrets disclosed, an animal of such craft, Job knew, would depart and show himself no more.

It meant victory, yet much more than that. To Job, with his crude, yet mystical imagination, the silent forest had resumed its old immutable peace. And tomorrow was New Year's Day by the humped-up hummy-dum! If he turned out at dawn he could make it to the settlement by noon. And what a day he would make of it, with good old Pete and Joe Mellott.

A.R.—A TEST FOR PURE-BRED PIGS

Continued from page 8

and loss on a litter of pigs. In this factor records also show a wide variation. The average for all groups tested in Canada shows 367 pounds of feed were required for each 100 pounds of gain. Many groups exceed this figure, others require much less. At one station, two groups, fed side by side, required 426 and 326 pounds respectively, a difference of 100 pounds per 100 pounds of gain, or about 1,500 pounds of feed for a litter of ten pigs.

No attempt is made under Advanced Registry to indicate the desirability of any animal by its appearance, with the exception of defects known to be inherited. That some breeders have been able to combine desirable appearance with good records is shown by the picture of the Yorkshire boar on page 8.

In developing the A.R. test, particularly with the adoption of central feeding, a number of problems had to be solved which may be of interest to commercial breeders. For central feeding it was necessary to devise suitable feed mixtures for use at widely separated points. To solve this problem the services of a number of animal nutritionists were enlisted, who co-operated in testing a number of likely mixtures. The mixtures finally adopted have proven satisfactory. They are based on wheat, barley and oats, supplemented with a simple protein mixture. No difficulty has been experienced in getting supplies at any time.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting suitable piggeries conveniently located in which to house test pigs. During the first year or two, piggeries were rented, but it soon became apparent that to provide uniform conditions at all times, it was necessary to build piggeries designed for test purposes. In 1937, piggeries were built at Edmonton and Saskatoon. In 1938 one was built at Waterloo, Ontario, and one completed at

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, in 1939. These buildings are insulated and arranged to admit the entry of maximum sun-heat in the winter months, and are equipped with small furnaces and forced ventilation. Little difficulty is now experienced in maintaining uniform temperature conditions winter or summer. A number of farm piggeries built on similar principles have also proved very satisfactory. In these, the use of a small heater has prevented loss from chilling with winter-farrowed litters.

A Foundation for Breeders' Selection

In marketing pigs from test stations, careful attention is paid to shipping at a weight which will yield carcasses of about 150 pounds. In a recent check of weights it was found that 85 per cent of the carcasses weighed between 145 and 160 pounds, and that only 1½ per cent were outside the weight range for A-grade. This is undoubtedly one of the reasons why over 5,000 hogs fed in the past four years graded 75 per cent A and 23.4 per cent B1. Other reasons are the use of balanced feed mixtures and the type and conformation of the pigs placed on test by pure-bred breeders.

Though much improvement is still possible in Canadian market hogs, by better feeding and by marketing hogs at correct weights, hogs must also be improved in other respects, if the proportion of lean is to be raised to the point where it will meet the preference of the British and Canadian consumer. Advanced Registry was created to help in improving the intrinsic value of Canadian hogs and bacon. It is offered to pure-bred breeders because they are the producers of the seed stock which, in the final analysis, determines the quality of commercial hogs. The effectiveness with which the individual breeder uses the information will vary. However, many breeders are using the records available, very effectively and successfully, not only to improve their herds, but for the general betterment of the hog and bacon trade. If producers of commercial hogs desire to raise their output to the highest level of quality and economy of production, they can readily purchase breeding stock from A.R. parents of proven performance.

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INVASION MAKES MORE URGENT THE SAVING OF CIVILIAN GAS!

A Message to Canadian Motorists

THE invasion of Europe has thrown a vast and critical burden upon the petroleum resources of the United Nations.

In the first eight days of the campaign alone Allied aircraft flew 56,000 sorties. Many thousands of oil-burning warships and landing barges are shuttling ceaselessly across the Channel. Tanks, trucks, jeeps, mobile artillery, tractors, ambulances, by the thousands, are in action.

The driving power behind all this activity is petroleum—gasoline and fuels drawn from a dwindling crude oil supply. But—there is only so much oil. If existing supplies are to prove adequate, the most stringent economy of gasoline and fuel oil must be practised here at home.

Canada is able to produce only 15% of her own gas and oil needs. The remainder must be imported from the common pool of the United Nations and the bulk of this is shipped here by tankers. Critical manpower is needed to produce our gasoline and

oil. Precious lives and precious ships must be risked to deliver it to our shores.

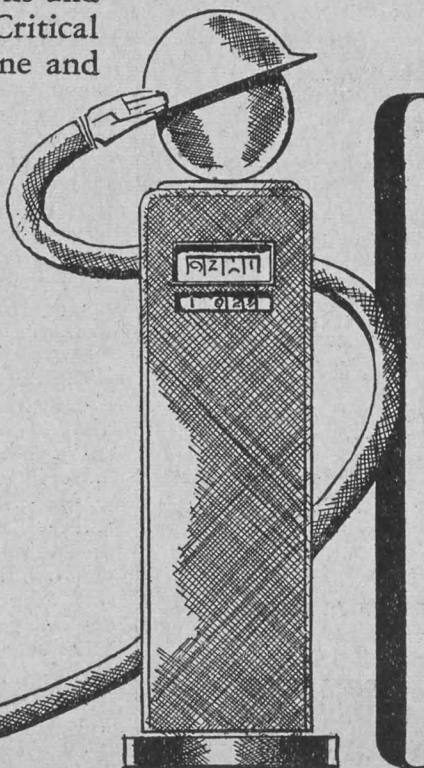
Invasion, and the difficulties of supply and transportation are not our only problems. Right here in Canada gas and oil are needed in enormous quantities for vital war purposes. The Commonwealth Air Training Plan has consumed as much as 548,000 gallons in a single day. Canada's Navy—expanded since war began from 15 ships to 650—consumes over 2,150,000 gallons every week. Army training, war plant operation, food production, essential trucking—all are huge consumers of gasoline and petroleum products.

Gasoline is ammunition—ammunition of which we have all too little. To waste a gallon of it is a crime against our fighting men.

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AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE
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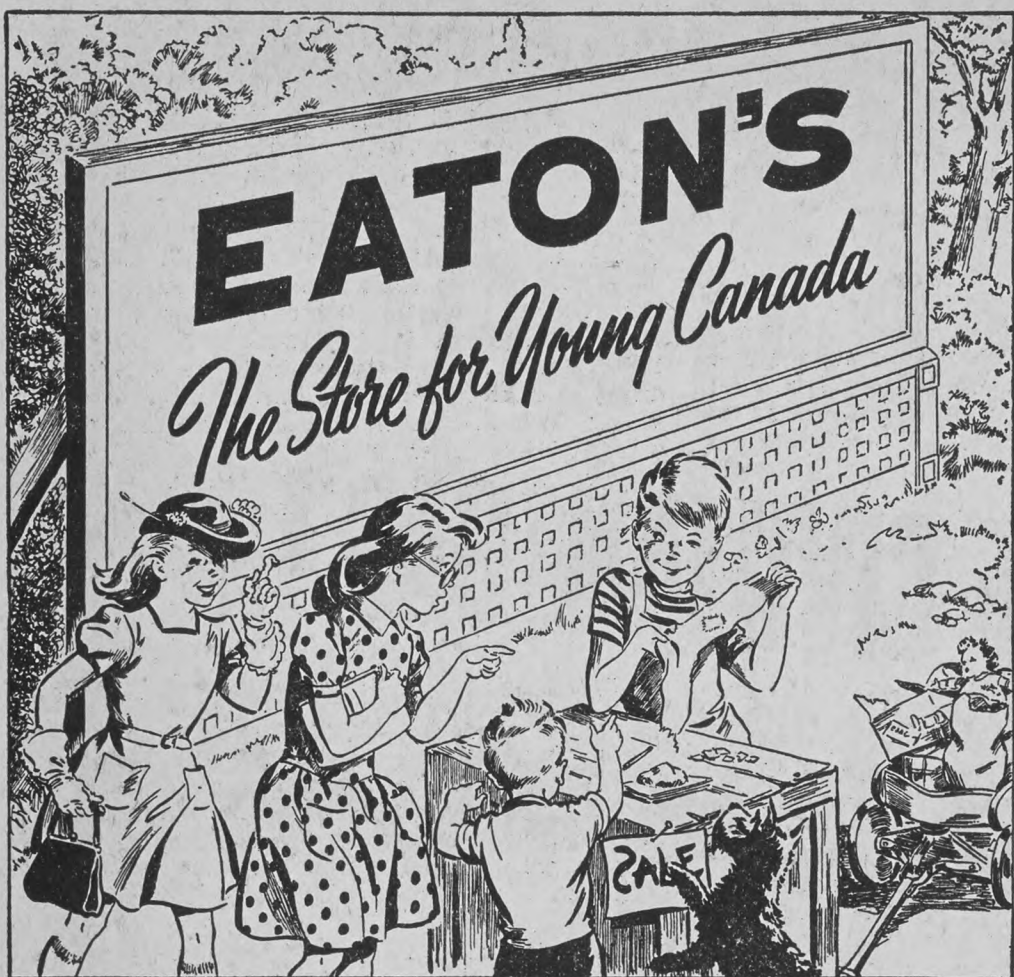
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Mary Sue

A Fashion Note

By AUDREY MCKIM

I like to run down a dusty road,
In the cool of a summer's day,
Or ride on top of a wagon load
Of soft sweet scented hay.

I like to rest by a running brook,
And drink as it hurries by,
Or sit in a tree with a story book
Under a cloudless sky.

I like to hunt in our meadow grass
For strawberries, wild and sweet—
But to enjoy all this the best I can
I find I should have bare feet!

The Strange Teepee

By MARY E. GRANNAN

THIS might happen to you if you wake early some morning when it's raining. It happened to Danny Dawson. He just opened his eyes slowly of a Wednesday and he heard the pitter-patter pitter-patter of the rain against the window pane. He knew then that he wouldn't be going out that morning before breakfast or maybe not even after breakfast, because he had a cold. He began to think what he might do to have fun indoors. He thought of crayons and jigsaw puzzles, of picture books and building blocks, but none of them were as good as playing out of doors.

"Oh, dear," he said, and he kicked the bedclothes and then he brought his knees almost up to his chin and he pulled the sheet over his head with his arms and he suddenly found himself in a white tent. He laughed . . . "Ha, ha . . . I'm in a tent."

"No," said a deep voice from the far reaches of this dark white tent . . . "You are in my teepee."

"Teepee? I'm in a teepee?" gasped Danny. "Why, that's an Indian's tent."

"Indian does not have tent. Indian have teepee," said the voice.

"Who are you?" asked the amazed Danny Dawson. "My land . . . this is funny! I thought I was in my own bed and you say I'm in a teepee. Who are you?" Danny asked again.

"I am Big Chief White Blanket," said the voice.

"But how did you get into my bed?" asked Danny.

"I am not in your bed. You are in my teepee. Each night you have come. Each night you upset my arrows. Each night you disturb my warriors."

"Who, me?" asked the amazed Danny.

"Yes, you. Today I have asked the rain to come. Big Chief White Blanket knows you have cold and will not leave teepee with dawning. Big Chief White Blanket has called his warriors to big pow-wow. White Blanket warriors are going to scalp Danny Dawson."

"Hey, now listen, Chief White Blanket. You've got to listen to me. I've something to say about this," said Danny.

"Save big talk for big pow-wow," and at that there came the low sound of rolling drums . . . and the howling of an Indian tribe. Danny peered through the opening in the white teepee and saw hundreds of feathered warriors coming galloping over the white pillow hills. They drew rein at the teepee. Big Chief White Blanket went outside. He could hear sullen murmuring. Danny was a little frightened, but he held his head high when he was called outside. The Big Chief spoke again.

"Warriors say you kick warrior hunters off Mattress Plain last night. Warriors say you break arrows when you bounce up and down on springs last night."

Danny began to laugh. "Ha . . . Mattress Plains . . . Springs . . . Pillow mountains . . . White Blanket Chief. All those things sound just like my bed and so this is my bed . . . and if you and your warriors don't let me alone, I'll get up out of my bed and I'll throw all the clothes on the floor and then you'll not have pillow mountains or teepees or anything. And I can do it too."

There was another big pow-wow right away, and Big Chief White Blanket said . . . "No, no, no, do not do that. Warriors want to be friends with boy Danny. Warriors ask Danny to go with them over the Pillow hills to big barbecue."

"All right," said Danny, "I'd love to go. Do I go on a horse?"

"On Indian pony . . . fast like the wind," said Big Chief White Blanket.

"Hurrah . . . 'cause now that you mention barbecue, am I ever hungry," said Danny Dawson.

And just then his mother called, "Danny . . . come . . . breakfast."

"But Mum . . . I'm going to a barbecue," answered Danny.

"You're coming to breakfast . . . and hurry," said his mother from the foot of the stairs.

And so Danny didn't get to the barbecue. He tried next morning to find Chief White Blanket in the teepee but there wasn't a sign of him or his warriors. "They must have gone to another stamping-ground," said Danny. "If breakfast only hadn't come that very minute! I wonder where Chief White Blanket is?"

Chief White Blanket may be in your bed. Won't you look around for him some rainy morning?

Seven Up!



Transportation is no problem here! This 28-year-old horse carries these seven little Stein girls, of Yellow Grass, Sask., to school each day, writes Mr. Martin Quam, who sent us the picture. Looks rather crowded, we think, but at least you'd never have to stand up!

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

Starlight

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

I think man makes his cities bright
Because if only stars would shine
He would feel lost within the night
And know how small a satellite
He is within the great design.

WHEN the Women's Institutes of Manitoba marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of their organization, in 1935, they started the building of a Silver Jubilee Fund, whose purpose was to be "to provide for the continuation and further development of the activities of the Women's Institutes." This year marked that fund "over the top."

For the past five years there have been no provincial conventions of the W.I. Instead, emphasis has been put on district organization and conferences. These meetings scattered throughout the province have afforded an opportunity for greater discussion, more local business and much delightful and friendly intercourse of members from neighboring locals, but they do not serve to bring the work of the Manitoba W.I. into clear focus, as does a central meeting once a year. During the past month of June, at the ten districts conferences, opportunity was given for the members to vote on the question of holding a provincial convention next summer. As in other provinces, the university buildings formerly used for convention purposes have been taken over by the military, so it may be necessary, if we are still at war, to find other accommodation.

The theme of this year selected for the conference was Present Planning for the Postwar Period. Special speakers on this subject appeared on the programs of the ten meetings held during the month of June. At the time of writing, it is too soon to give a complete picture of all the conferences; a report on the decision regarding the next year's meetings or a summary of all the resolutions passed. It was my privilege to attend two of the conferences; one in the south at Manitou and the other representing the Swan River Valley district at Durban. Those two meetings are indicative of the spirit and splendid work being done by the Women's Institutes of Manitoba under war-time conditions.

The Year's Story

OVERSHADOWING all events at home and in the nation, was the news on the morning of June 6 that Allied troops had landed from sea and air, in western Europe and that the long awaited second front was an actuality, cleverly conceived and efficiently executed. That news filled the minds of the women delegates, visitors and speakers at meetings occurring after the tremendous occasion. Mrs. Hugh McRae, presiding at the Durban meeting on June 9, voiced the solemn thoughts of many when she said: "It is not a time for rejoicing, but a time for prayer."

The roll call of the locals, or the district secretary's report, yields the real meat of W.I. work in their communities. Items seeming small in themselves roll up into a brave and glorious grand total of loyal and unpaid effort by women in farm, village and town communities scattered throughout the province. This year the reports sounded like the roll call of patriotic funds and projects. It is doubted if a worthy or sizable one was missed in the list: the Red Cross, V-Bundles for Britain, the British Children's Fund, Relief Funds for China, Russia and Greece and so on. And, too, the W.I. might be said to have set up in numerous and not-always-so-small businesses of packing parcels for Canadian men and women overseas. These enterprises are well organized and move so surely in many local W.I.'s that there is a steady stream of boxes, cigarettes and letters moving to boys from those districts, now overseas.

In addition to these outside interests, the W.I. support such home projects as: the Manitoba Cancer Institute, the Children's Aid Society, their own Silver Jubilee Fund as well as local libraries, community rest rooms, health clinics, quilting bees, as well as organize short courses under the auspices of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture, in foods, homemaking, handicrafts and clothing re-make centres.

"The Institutes are just as active as ever, but the emphasis is falling on different places," Miss Francis MacKay, secretary of W.I. and Director of Women's Work pointed out. "While the W.I. is not regarded as a money-making organization, it does, nevertheless, raise a great amount of money during the year for all these purposes. It has been difficult to get ade-

A year's work and study shown by summer conferences of Manitoba Women's Institutes

By AMY J. ROE

quate reporting of the actual money raised by the Women's Institutes of Manitoba, because so often it is reported to the fund for which it is raised, rather than through their own organization as it should be.

"There are 140 active W.I. locals in Manitoba with a membership of approximately 3,000. Four clubs went inactive and 250 members dropped out, but 587 new members were added this year, indicating that the association is in a healthy condition. Many clubs are making a definite effort to interest young women in their activities and have met with a measure of success." Miss MacKay reported an increased interest in health insurance, following last year's conferences whose main theme was Present Planning For Future Health. About \$11,000 had been contributed to one and another types of war work by the W.I. Indications are that where these and similar enterprises are undertaken in the community, the active leadership is taken by the W.I. Last year some 1,739 quilts were made and 93 blankets from reclaimed wool. The Advisory Board has named a committee to draw up a study on Immigration Laws.

On the reverse side of the picture Miss MacKay pointed out that libraries are decreasing in number, there being 62 reported this year as against 75 for the previous year. Books in those that are functioning are getting old and there have not been many replacements or new purchases. She reminded the delegates that copies of the brief prepared by the Manitoba Library Association had been sent out to locals and might well be made a subject of study. Not so many child health clinics were held this year.

Regret was expressed at the Manitou meeting that the musical festival which had been such an important feature in south and west during past years was not held either last year nor this. Mrs. T. A. Cahoe, former president of the Manitoba W.I. said that the loss of music and drama festivals was just another part of the price we are paying for the war and that it was regrettable that young children could not enjoy the cultural experience of such events in these times. There was considerable discussion about the shortage of gas and tires being a factor, but some expressed the view that there seemed to be gas and tires enough for other trips to town. One difficulty in the Manitou and adjacent area is the present scarcity of music teachers and the fact that sheet music in any quantity is hard to get. The question was asked if it would be possible to organize music and spoken poetry festivals on a smaller-area-basis and so avoid much long distance travel for those that take part.

Honors seem to seek out those who have experience in W.I. work. During the past year Mrs. Anna Hicks, a former president, was appointed as a member of the provincial committee on Reconstruction, and Mrs. R. J. Burgess, president, has been asked to serve on a special committee appointed by the Minister of Education to deal with postwar problems in education in Manitoba. Miss Francis MacKay had been awarded a fellowship to travel across Canada and study nutrition programs. She was elected president of the Canadian Home Economics Association and had been asked to address the Prince Edward Island Women's Institute Conference, as well as the meeting of the National Council of Women at Port Arthur, in late June.

In The Postwar Period

POLICY and plans for the postwar period are likely to be based largely on studies made during the past two or three years by the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction, under the chairmanship of Dr. Cyril James. The survey of problems in our social and economic life, their possible solutions, has proceeded under six sub-committees, each with a definite field under review. The sub-committee on Postwar Problems of Women with Mrs. R. F. McWilliams as chairman, appointed in January, 1943, and completing its report last November, was composed of ten outstanding women from various parts of Canada. Copies of this report and the others may be secured from the Kings Printer, Ottawa, on the payment of a small fee. They should command the study and serious thought of individuals and groups concerned with the life in the years that will follow the close of the present war.

The Manitou Conference had the signal honor of an address by Mrs. McWilliams, who endeavored to

give the members a picture of Canada in respect to its working womanpower, present and possible occupations and some of the changes which will come with a change-over to a peacetime basis.

There are approximately three million women of an age and willing to work, in Canada. Of these two million are married and one million are single. From June, 1939, to November, 1943, the number of women gainfully employed doubled, rising from 600,000 to 1,200,000 and of that number 260,000 are engaged in direct or indirect war work. These figures take no account of women in the armed forces, which numbered 38,000 at the end of 1943.

There are matters of special concern to rural women as Mrs. McWilliams pointed out that 100,000 women have left the farms of this country. Many of them will not return, others as wives of soldiers will return to make their living on Canadian farms. The report stated: "Women on farms are considered in a group by themselves because they contribute to the earning of the family income in a way that applies to the farm only. Thus while they have all the problems of a woman in the home, they also have a special set of problems requiring separate attention."

In setting out the factors which must be dealt with to make rural life more satisfactory, these subjects are listed: electrification of the farm home, water supply, communications, better housing, health services, education, recreation and remunerative enterprises.

Mrs. McWilliams said we may come to regard the Beveridge Report on Social Services as the Magna Charta of the women of the new age as it classifies a married couple as "a team, each of whose partners are equally essential" and women's work in the home "as vital though unpaid" and by considering "wives not as dependants of their husbands but as partners sharing benefits and pensions."

Some Timely Requests

"THE wider our outlook the better," was the message of Mrs. R. J. Burgess, Clearwater, president of the Manitoba Women's Institutes, who visited all the district conferences this year. Her chosen topic was the actual business of the organization itself and the problems and opportunities of education.

From a tiny start at Stony Creek, near Hamilton, Ontario, some 47 years ago, the W.I. movement has grown from the activity of one enthusiastic woman, Adelaide Hoodless, until now in the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada there are over 70,000 members. The national organization is linked up with women in other countries through the Associated Countrywomen of the World, which had its headquarters in London up until the time war broke out. A former Manitoba W.I. member Mrs. Jenks, now overseas, serves on the board of the A.C.W.W.

Mrs. Burgess explained the reason for the 50-cent fee and made a strong plea for putting value back into the organization in the way of training and experience. She suggested that for February the program of locals be devoted to W.I. work.

A resolution asking for the appointment of a public health nurse to the Dominion Council of Health, when next appointments are considered and acted upon, came forward from the Advisory Board. It met with general approval and endorsement as did another from the same source asking for the appointment of a Director of Home Economics for the province and the appointment of a Home Economics teacher to the staff of the Normal School.

At the Swan River Conference a resolution asked that capable architects be employed to draw up compact farm house plans as there is a great scarcity of suitable plans for farm dwellings.

Another asked that tops for small jars be made uniform in size and of material that will not easily deteriorate so that they may be used repeatedly for preserving jams and jellies.

A resolution given considerable discussion and bringing out a number of points commented on the shortage of children's clothes, especially underwear, urged that in the future, due attention be given to the manufacture and distribution of adequate clothing and supplies for children and that these matters be brought to the attention of government authorities. In discussing the resolution it was urged that the women mention these problems when they occur. Unless they are reported it is difficult to take action. Some speaking to the point said they had known for some time of the shortage but had considered it one of the things they must put up with in wartime. Miss MacKay pointed out that in their reports to head office there was a place for "public opinion" which seemed to be overlooked most of the time.

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PORK
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In England Now

Patriotic fund raising—inside the shops—driving a tea-car described in diary of a soldier's wife

By JOAN M. FAWCETT

Monday, May 22, 1944. This looks like being a busy week. This evening there has been a committee meeting in the village for our Salute the Soldier savings week, tomorrow I go to Sheffield to the dentist, Wednesday drive the Y.M.C.A. tea-car round to the searchlight posts, Thursday give a children's party, Friday try and do a bit of extra cleaning in the house and a bit of writing, and Saturday is a Prisoners of War packing day.

The meeting this evening was stormy! It was held in the school, with our biggest fruit-farmer in the chair, the school master as secretary, and the Vicar and the rest of us, mostly women, sitting about at the small desks, none liking to come to the front. From the beginning it was evident that opinions differed as to the type of entertainment to be given during the Savings week. The chairman and the majority of the committee preferred social events, such as dances, whist-drives, and baby shows, while two others and myself thought that military displays and bands stirred up more patriotic feeling and led to more savings being invested. We never did come to an agreement but finally drew up a program which included both types of entertainment. We are aiming at a target of five thousands pounds. It sounds terrific, for we are not a very big village but we got ten thousand pounds for the Wings for Victory week last year.

Tuesday, May 23, 1944. I set off early this morning so as to catch the dentist before he went to the hospital. My tooth ached so I was glad to be going. Travelling is much easier just at present even though the main line trains have been cut down to the barest minimum. Where we used to have five trains to London in a day we now have two. So far they have not curtailed the local services. When I got to Sheffield it was bitterly cold but I got my tooth done quite soon and then felt better. Shopping is difficult; very few buttons, no ribbon, no children's underclothes of the good makes, very, very few good children's shoes, no fully fashioned stockings. It will be one of the joys of peace to wear thin, well fitting stockings again. I have still got two pre-war pairs left and the joy of putting them on is unbelievable. Book shops do a roaring trade. Books aren't taxed and what with clothes coupons and sweet and food rationing, they are one of the few things left that you can get as presents, but they are always in short supply and you have to be quick on the spot when they come out. The paper is seldom white now, and they look thin but it is not shortage of words that causes this but the skill of the printers in arranging the script to take up little space. For instance one chapter will start on the same page as that on which the previous one ended.

I crossed a bomb crater by way of a plank to get to the cellar where the bombed out shop has been carrying on for over two years now. The same old man with a tape-measure round his neck, sold me gentleman's socks but "not quite the quality we used to have," he regretted. As I came out, I heard a hen cackling over a newly laid egg. It was an amazing sound to hear in the middle of a busy industrial town but now eggs are so precious and so rare for the town dweller that he will attempt to keep hens in any bit of open ground and there are plenty of rubble heaps still left from blitz days.

Just as my train was about to pull out of the station, three young airmen clambered in. I thought they looked odd and then after a moment I realized

why. They were wearing thick white pullovers under their tunics and had no caps. One, who limped badly, was carrying a flying helmet and another had his hand bandaged. They all looked dirty and tired. They must, I think have had a crash or been forced to make a landing, and I hope with all my heart there are no more of them.

Wednesday, May 24, 1944. This Y.M.C.A. tea-car that I drove round this morning is like many others all over the country. They are driven by voluntary helpers and visit outlying units of men. This particular one goes to all the searchlight units in the neighborhood and manages to get to each one once a week. This morning we visited six, all widely spaced and in difficult places. The tea-car is fitted up with two seats in front and behind them cleverly designed shelves and cupboards with room to move between them to the back, which opens to form a counter. We served cups of tea and biscuits, and sold soap, chocolate, cigarettes, razor blades, stamps, notepaper, envelopes, shaving soap, boot polish, toothpaste, hair-cream and such things. It was rough going; we bumped down country lanes and over rutty fields, through farm yards and woods to get at these little settlements of men, who all greeted us with immense pleasure and a firm determination to hoodwink us into selling them more than their fair share of the chocolate and cigarettes. It was amazing how many of them had pals who were in hospital, or gone for a bath, or out for the day.

The country looked beautiful; apple blossom everywhere, birds singing, many of the posts had gardens, some with lawns of quite mature grass. But you do not forget the war as you used to in these lanes for now, wherever you go, there is ammunition stacked beside the roads and lanes. Once it used to be hidden and guarded, but now there is so much, they can't do that any more. By the time we got back we had a flat tire.

Thursday, May 25, 1944. Mouse's birthday party has been a great success. She is seven. When the war started she was a curly headed little girl of two and a half, really only a baby. I wonder if it

will seem as strange a world to her when the war ends, as it did to me in 1918. I remember being incredulous when I was told there would be no more soldiers walking about the streets and no more hospitals full of wounded. These children, I suppose, will miss the everlasting convoys on the roads and the stream of 'planes across the sky and the airmen bicycling about the lanes on their time off from duty.

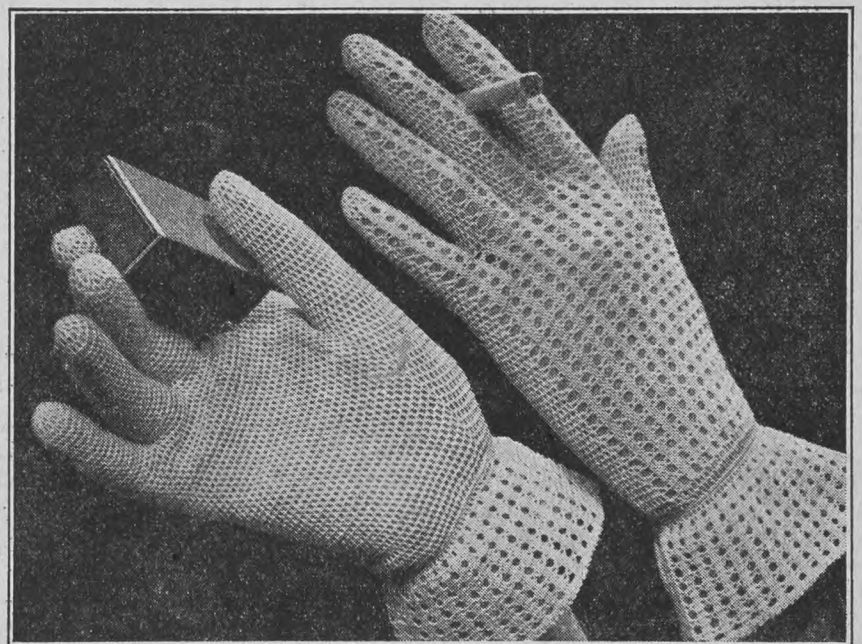
Friday, May 26, 1944. A day in the house, tidying, sweeping, cleaning. What a nuisance dirt is! The house looks bare, as some of the curtains have gone to the cleaners. They take ages now, as much as six or seven weeks, so we have to go to bed with shaded candles while the windows are not blacked out. The chair covers are getting very thin but it takes clothing coupons to buy new ones and I am afraid I cannot spare any of my precious coupons for that. It would have to be a very house-proud housewife who did, I think.

Saturday, May 27, 1944. What looked as if it was going to be a very busy afternoon packing Prisoner of War Relative's parcels, did not turn out quite so hectic in the end, but it was busy enough and we packed seven parcels by the evening, besides all the odd sales of clothing, new members to be enrolled and enquiries to be dealt with. One of the parcels was a first parcel, and this always takes longer as the relative has forty coupons instead of the usual twenty and they naturally find it more difficult to decide what to send for the best when they are starting from scratch.

When they had finished packing they joined the others, who had just come to talk or compare notes and letters, and they all had tea. Some are quite young wives, some middle-aged mothers, and a few are grandmothers who look after the welfare of their grandsons. These last, although very proud, are often pathetically illiterate and deaf but they do not let this get in their way and are more energetic and prompt with their parcel than some of the young wives. In this work we see so many problems that will take a lot of sorting out when all these men come home. If only they can be tolerant, and each realize what the other has been through of nervous strain and difficult temptation. It is not going to be easy and in nearly all cases, they will have to work out their own salvation, however ill-equipped with intelligence and understanding they may be.

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By ANNA DE BELLE



Design No. 1231.

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Care of Linens

CAREFUL treatment will prolong the life of your sheets. Strong bleaches are injurious. Sunlight is most effective—and economical.

Hang sheets on line carefully, using enough clothes pins to avoid strain at the corners. Hang pillow slips by the closed end.

Do not iron creases into sheets as it weakens the threads in the fold.

When a sheet is getting thin, but is not quite worn through, tear it down centre and turn the sides to the middle. Rip back the top and bottom hems on selvedge sides a few inches, then overlap the selvedge edges and sew in a flat seam. Resew top and bottom hems, and hem up the torn sides.

Your linen damasks are more precious than ever now, so take special care of them. Those lines drawn on the table cloth with the fork or knife do not actually cut through then and there, perhaps, but they do crease or break the fibres and lay the foundation for a worn spot later.

Do not press more folds into your linens than necessary and make what folds you must in a slightly different place each time.

Iron linens while quite damp, first on the wrong side, then on the right.

Wash large seldom-used table cloths and put away without ironing. Preferably roll them on a stick instead of laying them, folded, in the bottom of a drawer, weighed down by other linens.

Do not let linens freeze in drying.

Rayon cloths are taking the place of linen to a certain extent. Wash them carefully.

Cotton may be given a mercerized finish resembling linen for table cloths. It will stand up fairly well. Launder with a tiny bit of starch and iron on both sides.

Mildew is caused by prolonged dampness or by putting away linens in warm weather before they are thoroughly dry after ironing.

Rust is caused by contact with metal vessels or clothes lines from which the outer finish is worn or broken. Metal tubs and boilers and wire clothes lines should be carefully inspected. The safest way to remove rust is by application of a two percent solution of oxalic acid, after which thorough rinsing is necessary. Since oxalic acid is a violent poison, it must be guarded in the household and kept out of the medicine cabinet.

Save by Salt

A CONVENIENT and simple way of preserving some of your garden surplus of vegetables for winter use is by salting. By this method old kegs, tubs or stone crocks can be used, when sealers are scarce. However, salting should be done only as a supplement to other methods of preservation, since some of the food value is lost during storage and again when the vegetable is freshened.

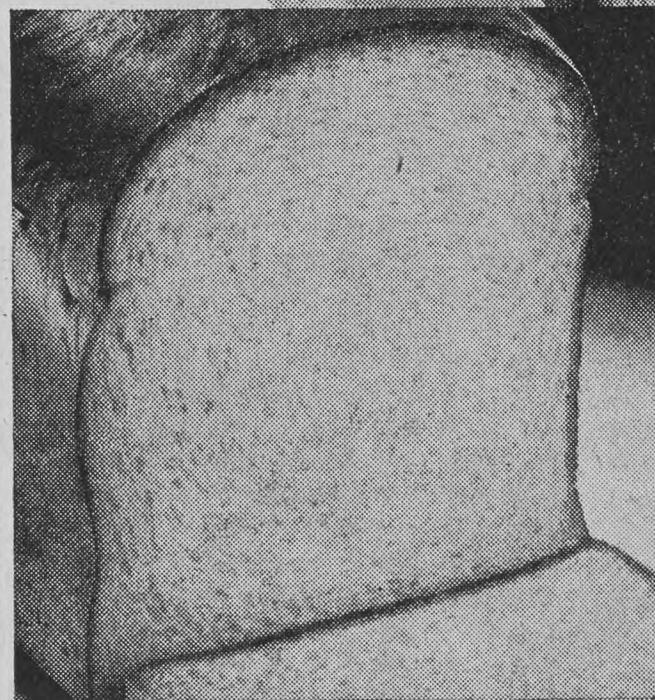
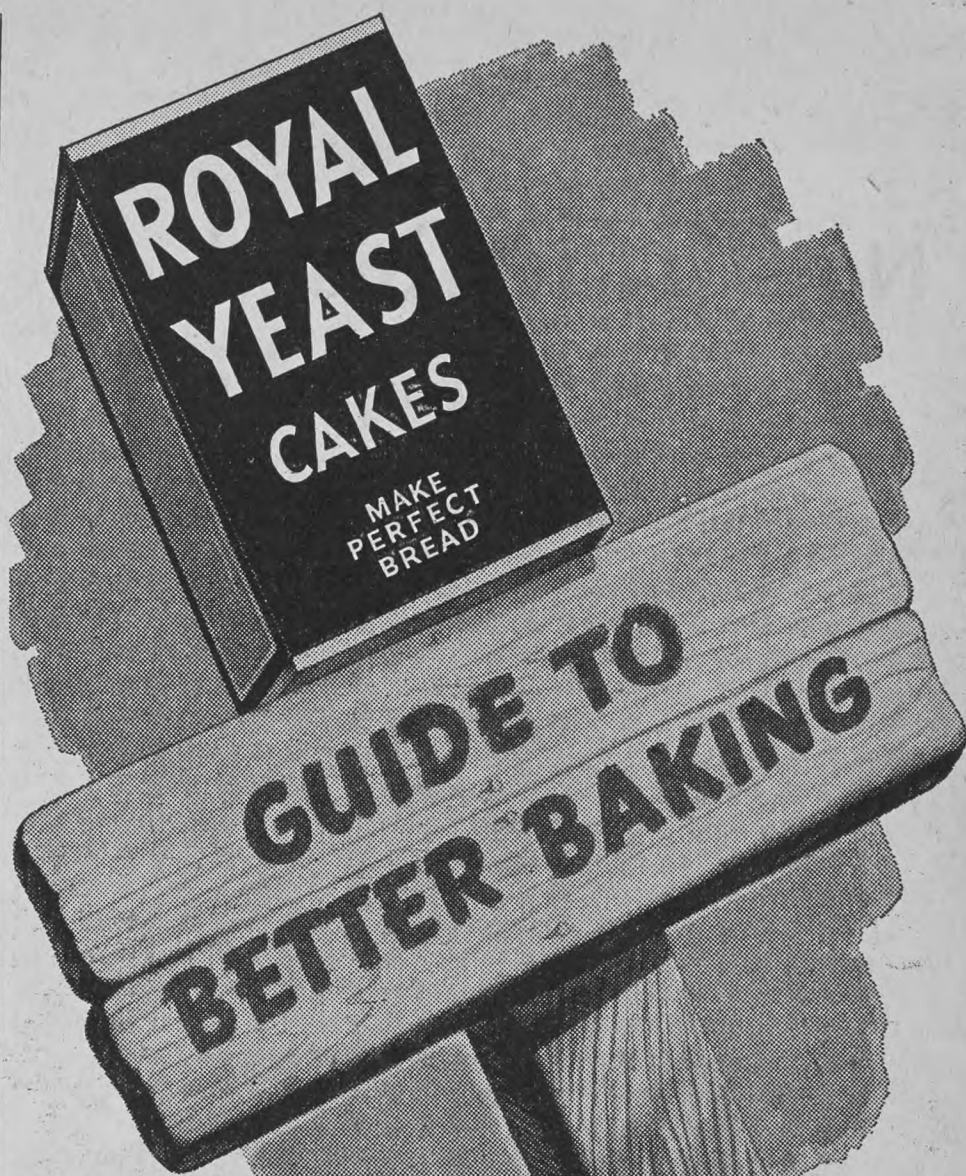
Beet tops, spinach, string beans, green peas, corn and cabbage are vegetables that can be most satisfactorily preserved by salting. Cabbage done this way is distinguished from sauerkraut in that there is no fermentation.

Wooden kegs, or pails to be used should be washed with boiling water and washing soda, one handful of soda to a gallon of boiling water. After thorough scrubbing, rinse with hot water and several lots of cold water. Coarse salt may be used, rather than fine table salt, but it should be clean and pure.

To prepare the vegetables: cut beans in two-inch pieces; shell peas; cook corn ten minutes to set milk, cut off cob with a sharp knife. Wash vegetables thoroughly, drain well and weigh. To each four pounds of vegetables, use one pound of salt for best results.

Spread a layer of the vegetable one

Turn to page 46



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2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
4 tbsps. shortening

¾ cup milk (about)
Brown sugar
Cinnamon
½ cup raisins

Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.



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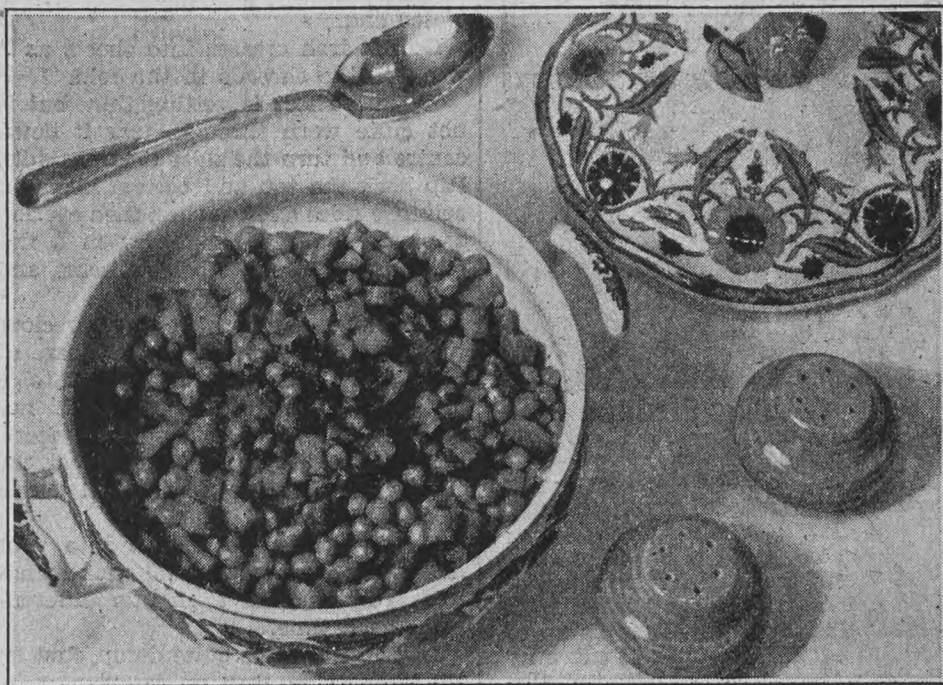
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Garden Treasure

Make the most of fresh vegetables while in season—their crispness and flavor affords a treat for the family

By MARJORIE J. GUILFORD



Carrots and peas, with a sprinkling of mint, have gay color contrast and real taste appeal.

VEGETABLES are never better than when they come, fresh and flavorful, straight from the garden. During these months of summer there should be no lack of variety, and the day's meals can supply three or four. New ways of preparing and serving and different combinations give added interest.

Vegetables should be gathered and prepared as short a time before the meal as possible. If it is necessary to gather them a day, or some hours beforehand, keep them in a cool place. Do not soak them in water for hours at a time. An exception is the case of head vegetables such as cauliflower, broccoli and cabbage, which may be soaked, but not for longer than one hour, in salted water to draw out any insects that may be hidden in the folds.

In general, cooking should be done in a small amount of water, and as quickly as possible, cooking only until the vegetable is tender, but still retains some of its crispness. Always save what cooking water is left for use in sauces, soups, and gravies. Never use soda in an effort to keep the vegetable a good color. It destroys important vitamins, as well as some of the flavor. If the vegetables are not over-cooked they will retain their own crisp greenness.

Try to judge your needs accurately so that you will prepare and cook only as much vegetable as you need. If there are left-overs, keep them covered and in a cool place, and use up promptly. Sometimes they can be added to other vegetables to make a salad. In warming over heat only long enough for them to be hot through or vitamin values will be lost. Avoid a second warming, by which time the vitamins, particularly vitamin C, will almost surely be completely destroyed.

Broccoli

Select stalks with dark green, tightly closed buds. Cut off tough part of stalk and coarse leaves. Peel stalks. If stalks are too large for individual portions, split to make of attractive size and shape. One pound serves four. Steam or cook uncovered in boiling water 15 to 30 minutes. Add salt last five minutes of cooking. Do not overcook. Serve with melted butter or bacon fat, or thin white sauce.

Broccoli Au Gratin

3 c. cooked broccoli
1½ c. milk
2 T. butter
2 T. flour

Salt, pepper
1 c. grated cheese
½ c. bread crumbs

Cook broccoli as directed above. Make a sauce with milk, butter, flour and

seasonings. When well cooked add grated cheese, stirring until the cheese is melted. Place alternative layers of broccoli and sauce in a baking dish, cover with bread crumbs and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven.

Boiled Beets

Remove tops from one pound beets two inches from roots. Scrub; cover with boiling salted water. Cover; boil 25-60 minutes (depending on age and size of beets), or until tender. Drain. Dip in cold water; rub off skins. If desired, slice or cube. Add two tablespoons melted butter and heat. Season with sugar, salt and pepper. Serves four.

Spinach Ring with Buttered Beets

4 c. cooked spinach
½ c. butter or bacon fat
¾ tsp. salt
1½ c. white sauce

3 hard cooked eggs, cut in sixths lengthwise
2 c. small boiled beets

Drain the hot cooked spinach thoroughly. Chop finely and season with butter and bacon fat and salt. Press it into a buttered ring mold and keep in warm place until time to serve. Then remove it to a hot platter and fill centre with hot buttered beets. Pour white sauce around the edge of the spinach ring and outside this garnish with a ring of hard-cooked egg slices.

Panned New Cabbage

2 qts. raw shredded cabbage
4 T. bacon fat
Salt and pepper

Put the fat in a frying pan, add the cabbage, cover the pan tightly to keep in the steam. Cook the cabbage slowly and stir it occasionally. Remove cover to finish cooking. When the cabbage still has some of its crispness and is still green, sprinkle with salt, if needed, and serve at once.

Mint-glazed Carrots

2½ c. diced carrots
2 T. mint jelly

1 T. butter

Cook carrots and drain; add jelly and butter. Heat slowly, stirring constantly until jelly is melted and carrots are heated. Serves four.

Peas and Cauliflower

2 T. butter
1 tsp. minced onion
2 c. cooked peas

1 c. cooked cauliflower flowerets
Salt and pepper

Brown butter; add onion. Cook until tender. Add peas and cauliflower; heat. Season with salt and pepper.

Sauteed Tomato Slices

4 medium tomatoes
½ c. flour
3 T. fat

½ tsp. salt
Few grains pepper

Wash tomatoes; remove stem ends. Slice half-inch thick. Mix flour, salt and pepper. Dredge tomatoes in flour mixture. Saute in fat until browned, turning once. Serves four.

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IN EACH PACKAGE
PURE, FULL-STRENGTH

It's Berry Time

Flavorful, luscious fruit is ready now to be preserved for later use

WITH a clang of tin pails and voices calling through the woods, it's berry-picking time once more. Time to harvest the rich treasure nature has provided on bush and shrub that is ours for the picking. Time to get the delicious goodness of saskatoons, blueberries, pincherries, raspberries, plums, chokecherries and cranberries into jars for use throughout the year.

Black currants are abundant in many districts and are valuable for their very high vitamin C content. They top the list of all foods in this respect, so afford an ideal source of this vitamin that is most important to health but is not stored in the body.

Preserves, conserves, jams, jellies, relishes, syrups and juices are made from these wild fruits. There are a few things to remember; for jelly-making they should be just under-ripe; saskatoons and blueberries are usually improved by addition of a bit of lemon juice or vinegar or by combining with rhubarb; the sharpness of wild plums is removed by boiling with water and soda before using; some wild fruits have a tougher skin and larger proportion of seeds than garden varieties, so that they make better jam if pre-cooked before sugar is added. Blueberries and saskatoons are delicious put up without sugar for pies and desserts.

Saskatoon Jam

4 c. saskatoons 1 c. water
1 1/4 c. sugar 1 tsp. vinegar

Pick over and wash berries. Add water and vinegar. Cook five minutes. Add sugar. Stir until dissolved. Boil one minute. Pour into hot sterilized jars, cool and seal.

Chokecherry Jelly

Do not wait until the chokecherries are dark red or black, for then they do not jell well. Gather them when light red. Use a few green chokecherries, a few stalks of rhubarb, a few late red currants, even if very ripe, put in a kettle with just enough water to cover fruit, bring to boiling point and simmer gently until fruit is tender. Strain through jelly bag, add 3/4 cup sugar to each cup juice, simmer gently until two drops run together on edge of spoon. Pour into hot glasses and seal.

High-bush Cranberry Jelly

Pick under-ripe cranberries. Wash and pick over carefully. Put in kettle with water to just cover and cook gently until fruit is tender. Strain through jelly bag. Add an equal amount of sugar to the strained juice, bring to boiling point and simmer gently until it reaches the jelling joint—two drops run together on edge of spoon. Pour into hot sterilized glasses and cool and seal.

Spiced Cranberry Jelly

1 quart cranberries Small piece stick
2 c. sugar cinnamon
1 c. water 12 cloves
3 allspice

Tie spices in cheesecloth, cook with berries until fruit is soft. Drain in jelly bag, add sugar and boil until it reaches jelling stage. Pour into hot glasses. Cool and seal.

Cranberry Catsup

Use pulp from cranberry jelly to make catsup.

3 quarts cranberries 1/4 tsp. red pepper
1 tsp. ground cloves 8 onions
1 tsp. cinnamon 1 quart vinegar
1/2 tsp. ground ginger 2 lbs. brown sugar

Put all ingredients into a kettle and boil one hour. Seal in bottles or jars.

Black Currant Juice

Wash currants and remove stems. Place a layer in bottom of kettle and crush, add another layer and crush and so on until all the berries have been

Everywhere
in Canada



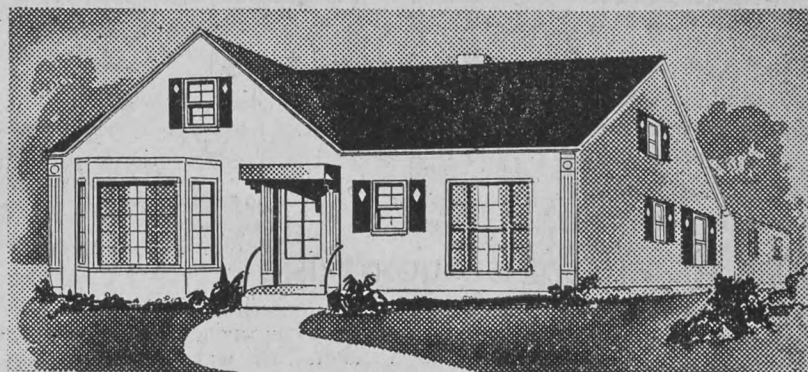
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We Take Care of Your Bonds

● Why not let us keep your war-bonds here in our vaults, and clip the coupons for you? We have a regular system for taking care of bonds on their interest-due dates. It would save you a lot of bother. Your account will be credited with the amount due on the date named. The charge is nominal — 25¢ per annum for bonds up to a value of \$250. . . . one tenth of one per cent. for larger amounts.

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beautiful, ultra-modern — fully furnished house — 6 rooms and garage — valued at \$12,000.00 — facing the Red River on Lyndale Drive, Norwood, Greater Winnipeg.

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ADDRESS _____

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILING

Price ceilings have been set on Canadian-grown strawberries and raspberries. Maximum prices apply from May 29th to September 30th with a seasonal reduction in strawberry prices to conform with the usual market drop when picking is at a peak. The order also applies to strawberries and raspberries imported from June 5 to September 30, putting them under the same ceiling as Canadian-grown berries in that period. Ceiling prices for raspberries remain the same for the whole season. The order applies only to sales of fresh fruit for market purposes and does not apply to sales to processors.

Berry-growers may sell direct to consumers or to retailers at prices set for each class of buyer. Growers' and shippers' maximum prices are F.O.B. shipping point, with free delivery within an area of 15 miles from the shipping point. Where a seller transports the berries to a buyer more than 15 miles from his farm or shipping point, he may charge the cost of such transportation, but this charge must not exceed the less-than-carload express rate.

STRAWBERRY PRICES

	ZONE 1 (Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec)			
	To Wholesalers	To Consumers	Quart	Pint
To June 24.....	30c	42c	16c	23½c
After June 24.....	19	26½	10½	15

	ZONE 2 (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, northern and eastern Quebec, northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Kootenay area of British Columbia)			
	To Wholesalers	To Consumers	Quart	Pint
To June 24.....	27c	39	14½c	22c
June 25-July 15.....	22	29½	12	16½
July 16-Sept. 10.....	27	39	14½	22

	ZONE 3 (All other areas)			
	To Wholesalers	To Consumers	Quart	Pint
To June 17.....	27	39	14½	22
After June 17.....	22	29½	12	16½

RASPBERRY PRICES

	ZONE 1 (Ontario and Quebec)			
	To Wholesalers	To Consumers	Quart	Pint
To June 24.....	30c	42c	16c	23½c
After June 24.....	19	26½	10½	15

END OF BEE SUBSIDY PLAN

The subsidy of 50 cents a pound paid on importations of live packaged bees from the United States does not apply to bees received after June 15, 1944. Farmers who received shipments of imported bees on or before June 15 must apply for the subsidy within 90 days of date of arrival. Applications, which must show the date bees were received, should be addressed to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Ottawa. A penalty of fine and imprisonment is provided for false information. The subsidy arrangement became effective on March 1 to help Canadian farmers meet the increased cost of importing bees from the United States.

COST OF HOG GRADING WARRANTS

Under a Board order now in effect, custom slaughterers of hogs are permitted to charge two cents a hog to cover the cost of issuing grading warrants. The two-cent charge per hog is in addition to any other legal charge the slaughterer may make for his services. Grading warrants are issued by the slaughterer and must be obtained by a seller of hogs before he can collect the premium for Grade "A" and Grade "B-1" carcasses.

LAMB WEIGHT FOR SLAUGHTERING

Regulations which restricted the slaughtering of lightweight lambs have now been changed and the minimum live weight at the place of slaughter in June, July and August is set at 60 pounds. Under an earlier Board order, the minimum slaughtering weight for lambs in the three summer months was 75 pounds live weight.

POTATO STORAGE CHARGES

On June 1, 1944, an additional storage charge of 10 cents per 75-lb. bag and 13 cents per 100-lb. bag of table stock potatoes became effective. This is the last storage increase for the season and makes a total storage allowance of 50 cents per 75-lb. bag and 65 cents per 100-lb. bag since last fall.

PRICES FOR HOME CANNERS

Because it is difficult to check individual basic period prices, the Board has set maximum prices for tomatoes, corn, beans and tomato juice produced by home canners. Uniform prices are established for all sections of Canada, in line with the "ceiling" for industrial canners. The new regulations apply to all canners with a yearly output of less than 10,000 pounds. Maximum prices are specified for sales to wholesale distributors, sales to retailers, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, institutions or camps, and sales to consumers.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

used. Heat for about five minutes or until all fruit is soft, but do not boil. Strain and let stand for sediment to settle. Strain again through jelly bag. Fill jars and process 20 minutes in hot water bath at 180 degrees Fahr.

Wild Plum Conserve

5 lbs. pitted plums 3 oranges
2 lbs. seeded raisins Juice of 2 lemons
5 lbs. sugar

Cover plums with water and add two tablespoons baking soda. Cook slowly till skins burst. Remove from heat and drain off water. Remove pits. Slice oranges into thin slices crosswise, removing seeds. Grind raisins in meat chopper. Put fruit, sugar and lemon juice in kettle with just enough water to keep fruit from sticking, bring to boiling point and simmer gently until the fruit is clear and thick and of the consistency of marmalade. Put in hot sterilized glasses or jars, cool and seal.

Spiced Green Gooseberry Jam

1 c. mashed gooseberries 1 c. sugar
¼ c. water ¼ tsp. cinnamon
1 T. vinegar ½ tsp. cloves

Cook gooseberries slowly with water and vinegar until soft. Add sugar and spices. Mix thoroughly and cook to jelling point. Fill sterilized jars and seal.

SAVE BY SALT

Continued from page 43

inch deep in the bottom of the crock and sprinkle with salt, being careful to distribute it evenly. Continue with alternate layers of vegetables and salt until the crock is nearly full. Cover with a piece of cotton or a double thickness of cheesecloth. Over this put a plate or piece of board and on top a clean brick or stone.

Set the container aside in a cool place. If at the end of 24 hours the salt and pressure have not extracted enough water from the vegetables to make sufficient brine to cover, make and add extra brine—one pound salt to two quarts water. The brine should come above the plate or board. Set aside in a place where it will not be disturbed and cover with hot paraffin wax.

When you wish to use the vegetables, soak them for two hours only, changing the water several times, also changing it once during the cooking period. Long overnight soaking softens the vegetables.

Cucumbers

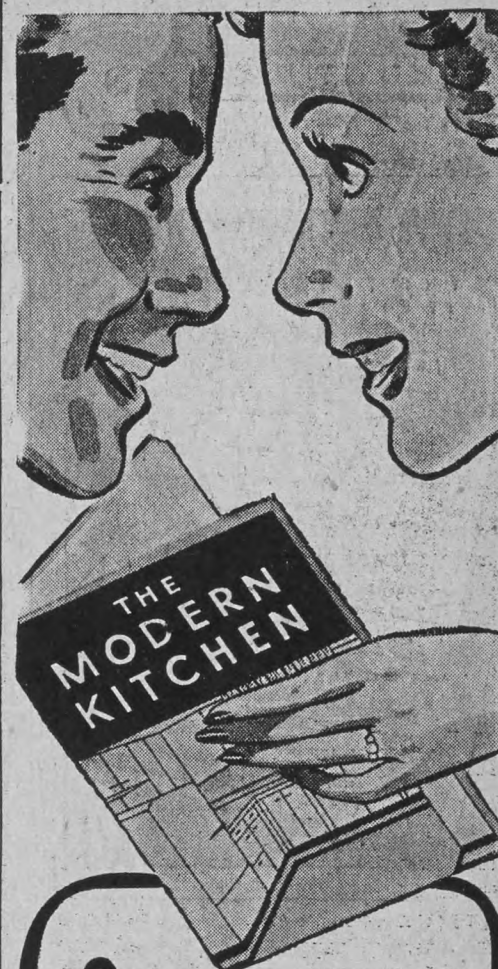
These are excellent for use in salads during the winter. Wash, peel and slice cucumbers; pack in a crock in layers, beginning with layer of salt, then a layer of sliced cucumbers, until the crock is filled; finish with a layer of salt; put a plate on top and weight. Soak in cold water overnight before using, changing the water several times.

Continued from page 47

all means guard your toes against friction and pressure of your shoes.

Specially medicated pads should be used on corns which have arrived at a painful, advanced stage. The mild medication will bring immediate relief and aid in soothing tender tissues. These little medicated discs—a number of them are found in each package of special corn pads—should be pressed directly over the corn and a cushiony pad placed over it. The black medicated disc releases a penetrating medication which quickly helps soften and loosen the corn so that it can easily be removed. For further information and more detailed directions, be sure to read and follow instructions that come with each package. If there are any doubts as to the correct procedure, or if the foot trouble has reached an advanced stage, by all means consult a foot specialist or chiropodist.

Exercising the feet and legs, even when they seem weary, will often bring freshness and ease to taut muscles.



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...LIKE MOTHER'S

SUCH a visionary light in your eyes, as you plan that dream house with the shining kitchen equipped with Wear-Ever Cooking Utensils. For Wear-Ever will be back. With those same features that have won it a special niche in every woman's dreams—quick, even heating, easy cleaning, healthful cooking.

Some of you already have a few cherished Wear-Ever Utensils. Treat them well, and long after Wear-Ever Utensils are again available, they'll be as good as ever.



"Wear-Ever"
ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS

Take Your Feet in Hand

Small matters of great importance in foot comfort

By LORETTA MILLER



Daily use of a foot bath is helpful.

few days or every week, and give the feet the treatment described above. Then use a fresh covering for the newly treated spot.

No matter how well your shoes fit in the morning, does it sometimes seem that your feet have grown during the day? Puffy feet at the end of a day require another type of care. But you can make and keep temperamental feet happy. Have on hand a trio of foot comforters which have been designed by a famous foot authority. This trio includes a can of granulated soap, a jar of cooling foot balm, and a can of soothing, refreshing and deodorant foot powder.

There is no special time for using the trio of foot comforters though common sense would suggest that they be employed whenever necessary, preferably at the end of the day. The granulated soap should be used as outlined above. Then, after drying the feet and frictioning off any hard skin that has been softened by the foot bath and massage, smooth on a generous application of the foot-balm. Now, using both hands, grasp the foot and use a firm massage stroke working up over the ankle. Tautness and weariness through the feet will give way to a feeling of spryness. If the shins seem rough and chapped, stroke on a bit of the foot-balm and notice how quickly the skin becomes smooth.

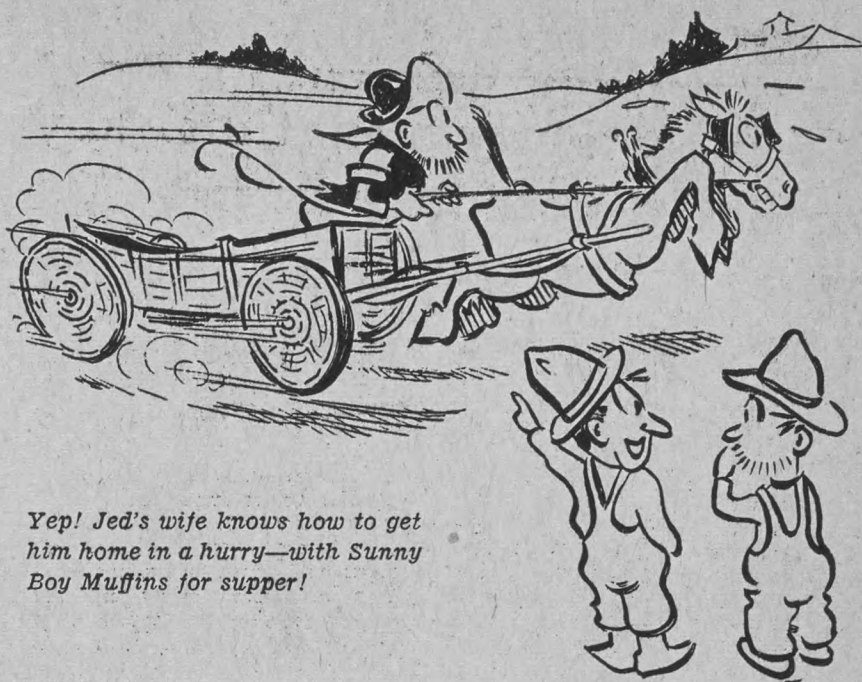
Finally use the splendid soothing, deodorant foot powder. Dust it over the feet, between the toes. It will help absorb perspiration and will make the feet feel and keep cool and dry. It will also aid in eliminating burning, itching feet. Shake a little of this powder into each shoe, too, as a further precaution against uneasiness of the feet, and to help save shoes and hose. The latter is important because it has been established the shoes and stockings deteriorate when exposed to perspiration.

Other causes of foot discomfort are ingrowing toenails and corns. Ingrowing nails may be caused by improperly fitted shoes that press too much against the toes, or by the natural curvature of the nails which, when not properly trimmed, causes them to grow down into the flesh at the side of the toe. Cut the nails straight across and, if possible, use an orangewood stick to raise up the offending end so that it can be cut off. If it is not possible to cut off the ingrowing portion of the nail, use an orangewood stick and force a very, very small piece of cotton down under the side of the nail so that its growth will be directed away from the side. Then watch the nail closely from day to day and cut off the ingrowing end as soon as it has been forced out of its corner. This method used in the early stages of an ingrowing nail will prevent its development and assure you safety against one of the most painful and common foot ills.

Corns should be immediately dealt with and the cause of this most common of all foot trouble—friction and pressure of badly fitted shoes—removed. Contrary to public belief, a corn has no root. It is simply a formation of layer upon layer of hard, dead skin. It is the pressure of this hard, cone-shaped mass on the sensitive nerves that causes sharp pain.

Tenderness and inflammation are the first symptoms of a corn, and these signs should be nipped in the bud, so to speak. A little pad placed over any tender spots on the toes will prevent the development of a corn and, because the pressure is being removed, the tenderness will vanish at once. If you want to save yourself many hours of discomfort, by

Continued on opposite page



Yep! Jed's wife knows how to get him home in a hurry—with Sunny Boy Muffins for supper!

SUNNY BOY is not only a delicious, healthful breakfast cereal, it is also used the year round for baking the most taste-tempting muffins and cookies, as well as Sunny Boy loaf. So keep a package of Sunny Boy in your food cupboard at all times. Here's an easy recipe you should try:

Made from Wheat,
Rye and Flax.
Sold in Cartons
and Sacks.

SUNNY BOY MUFFINS

1 egg
¼ to ½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons lard
1 cup sour milk

1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup Sunny Boy
1 cup flour

METHOD: Mix in order given. Dissolve soda in milk, stir, then add dry ingredients; turn into greased muffin pans and bake in hot oven for 25 minutes. This recipe makes 12 large muffins.

A product of Byers Flour Mills, Calgary, Alta.



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Easy to make smooth ice cream, free of ice crystals. Delicious! Nutritious Economical! Use also for making milk sherbets, desserts, for stretching butter. Get "Junket" Rennet Tablets at grocers or druggists.

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"JUNKET" RENNET TABLETS



RECIPE Rennet-Custard Ice Cream using light cream

- 1 "Junket" Rennet Tablet ½ cup sugar
2 cups light cream ¼ teaspoon vanilla
- 1 Dissolve "Junket" Rennet Tablet by crushing in tablespoon cold water.
- 2 Mix light cream, sugar and vanilla. Warm slowly, stirring constantly. When COMFORTABLY WARM, (110°F.) not hot, remove at once from heat.
- 3 Add dissolved rennet tablet and stir quickly for a few seconds only. Pour at once, while still liquid, into refrigerator tray. Do not move until firm—about 10 minutes; then cool in refrigerator about ¼ hour.
- 4 Place in freezing compartment. Freeze until firm. Remove from tray to a bowl, break up with a fork and beat with electric or rotary beater until free from hard lumps but still a thick mush. Finish freezing.

Save this recipe—not in package



FOR GROWING CHILDREN

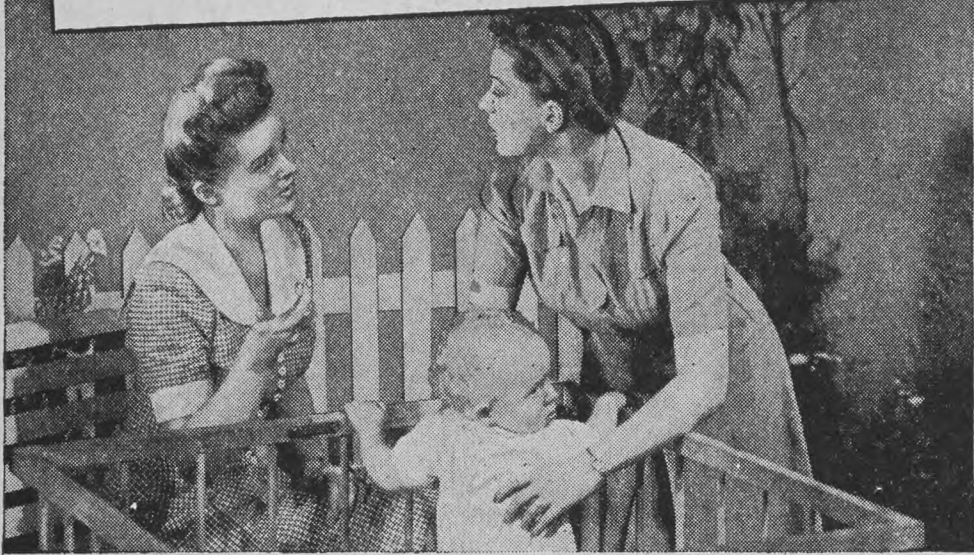
Daily Supply of ALL Five Vitamins Essential

A child's likes and dislikes make it almost impossible to ensure a daily diet complete in essential vitamins and minerals. The modern way to promote natural growth and guard health is to fortify diet with supplementary vitamins. "ALL-in-ONE" Vitamin Tablets contain ALL the five vital vitamins. They supply calcium and phosphorus necessary for proper bone and tooth structure—iron for the blood—yeast for the intestinal tract. Just one tablet after breakfast—one after dinner EVERY DAY. Easy to take. Only \$2.15 for a month's supply (62 tablets). At most drug stores.

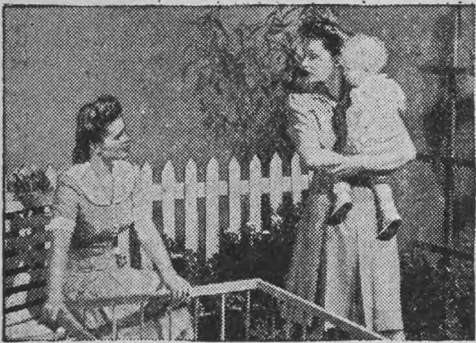


"ALL IN ONE" VITAMIN TABLETS

"You certainly treat that baby like a hothouse flower!"



1. It wasn't the first time my neighbor Ruth had hinted that I was pampering the baby . . . but when she came right out with that remark about a hothouse flower, I felt it was time to take a stand. Particularly when Ruth went on, "My goodness, it's *special* this and *special* that — and even a special *laxative*. What next!"



2. "Certainly I take special care of Peggy," I said. "And why not? Babies need special things. My doctor says they shouldn't be treated like adults. That's why Peggy has her own food and her own laxative."



3. Ruth started to interrupt, but I said, "Now wait a minute. We all know that babies' systems are delicate—easily upset. It's just plain good sense to realize that. And that's why I give Peggy a special laxative—Castoria."



4. "Soon after the baby came," I went on, "I learned that Castoria is the laxative made *especially* for children. Castoria is safe and mild, yet effective—it's not at all harsh, and never upsets a baby's stomach."



5. "My druggist recommends Castoria, too. He says it's ideal for infants and youngsters up to 10 years. A splendid children's laxative—even to the pleasant taste. He always advises me to get the money-saving Family Size bottle."



6. The baby needed a laxative that day, and did Ruth stare at the way Peggy took her Castoria! "Why, she actually *likes* it," Ruth exclaimed, "It must taste *good*!" All Peggy said was "Glug," which means yes in her baby talk.

CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative made especially for children



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria—senna—has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.

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No. 3600—Shirtwaist style, becoming to any figure, any age. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch material.

No. 3777—Side-buttoning sun dress. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 2½ yards 35-inch material for dress, 1¼ yards 35-inch material for bolero.



No. 3492—Trim jumper with built-up waistline, button front. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 35-inch material for jumper, 2 yards 35-inch material for blouse.

No. 3785—Summer frock with deep pockets and the new oval neckline. Designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3 yards 35-inch material, 2½ yards ruffling.



No. 3693—Versatile suit-dress, smart for any occasion. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards 35-inch material.

No. 3782—Gay little sundress, with matching hat. Designed for sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards 35-inch material, 6 yards braid for hat and dress.

No. 3793—Pretty play suit for work or play. Designed for sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 35-inch material.



Be sure to write correct number and size of pattern wanted.

Patterns 15 cents.

Summer Fashion Book 15 cents.

Address order to The Pattern Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

3793
SIZES 4-10

NEXT---THE BEAVER RANCH!

Continued from page 9

beaver farming is one or a series of small ponds or lakes densely surrounded by aspen poplars. Ponds or pot-holes only a hundred feet in diameter are large enough for a couple of pair of beaver, providing there is a sufficient depth of water—at least five feet. The pond must not be so shallow that it will freeze to the bottom in the wintertime and thus kill out the animals. Beaver wouldn't even stay in such a death-trap, of course, so the prospective beaver farmer should see to it that his ponds are deep enough. Perhaps he can use the old slip-scoop and shovel out enough goo and muck to make a shallow pond deep enough. Artificial ponds are fine and dandy, and the farmer who has ample water resources can take up beaver farming if he wants to scoop out suitable pond sites and flood them.

But the best sites for the beaver farm are the natural water areas favored by beaver in a wild state; deep ponds or spring-fed streams with lots of aspen and willow food-trees growing nearby. Such places often come under the heading of "waste lands" and may be bought for a few dollars per acre in most parts of Canada.

The presence of trees is extremely important, naturally, if one wants the beaver to collect their own food. If a man has the water he doesn't actually need the trees to keep beaver happy, since he can haul a few loads of green poplar to the water's edge at intervals throughout the year and let the animals take over from there. Carrots and turnips may also be fed if the tree supply is scanty. But it is much wiser to choose a location providing natural wants in full measure, permitting the animals to do their own work all the time.

THE only large item of expense for the beaver farmer is the fencing. If a farmer doesn't fence in his animals, every spring and summer the wanderlust will send the beaver away beyond the boundaries of the farm and the unhappy human will lose his annual surplus of pelting stock. Even fencing isn't the terrific problem it might seem to be, for the farm doesn't need to be encircled by a tall, tough mesh-wire such as is strung around the fox-pen and mink-run enclosures. A two or three strand electric-fence is the ideal and inexpensive method of holding beaver on the farmer's land. The first strand should be no more than eight inches off the ground, the second strand around fifteen inches up from the ground, and the third wire at the twenty-five inch height to discourage the jumpers. One encounter with an electric fence will kill any wanderlust notion a beaver may have, for the wise animals learn quickly.

Fencing an area where there are only ponds or small lakes is fairly simple stuff, but fencing a creek or stream that is subject to the annual spring floods is a more difficult matter. The old male beaver like to go out with the spring floods, leaving Maw and the youngsters back in the home ponds. So the beaver farmer has to make sure that where the creek enters and leaves his farm there are special fence barriers, partly built with boards surfaced with wire netting, and with a criss-cross of electric wires at both high and low water marks. A boom or catch-all has to be built upstream from such barriers to prevent logs and other drift debris from damaging or neutralizing the fence.

Getting a start in this infant industry which promises to sky-rocket into one of Canada's major fur-farming projects may stump the beginner in one respect: where does he get his beaver to start with? A posing question, since there are only a scanty half dozen beaver farms per province at the present time.

One way, of course, is to buy breeding stock from an established farm. But there is another legitimate method of getting breeding stock, and the cost is infinitesimal. First, the farmer must get his beaver-farm license from his pro-

vincial government. That means more than just applying for a slip of paper: it means that the farmer must be ready to prove that he is going to farm beaver. He must have a suitable site for the farm with water and food trees in evidence, and he must have that site properly fenced to hold in his beaver. When the provincial authorities have their game inspectors check on these two details and both pass muster, then the prospective beaver farmer will be given a permit to live-trap a certain number of beaver for stocking his farm, at a nominal charge per animal. In the province of Alberta, for example, the charge is \$5.00 per animal with a maximum limit of twenty animals allowed. There are several live-traps on the market suitable for catching beaver, or the farmer can build his own if he has an inventive turn of mind.

There isn't any catch to this beaver farming idea; it's going to make a batch of sizable fortunes for assorted gentlemen who start now. Of course, we know that stock farmers can't let their steers run loose in the neighborhood of beaver ponds during the winter season, since beaver activity weakens the ice in areas near the lodges and dams and may cause stock to break through the winter covering and suffer broken legs or drowning. And we know that beaver farmers may be bothered by poachers in some districts. But these are nuisances which can be guarded against, and the low operating costs and the ideal state of getting something for nothing after the farm is established makes this type of fur-farming one of the most attractive as either a full time operation or as a side-line for regular farmers blessed with suitable sites on their lands.

SOME friends tell me that I shouldn't divulge the startling attractions of this infant industry. Well, I've got a good reason for wanting to pass on these facts. I love the beaver, and I have a colony established on a creek bordering my own land right now and spend many hours studying and enjoying the wonderful animals. For years I have advocated that beaver should be protected all over Canada. They do a wonderful lot of good for humans, economically more than the annual value of their pelt sales. They conserve water, a valuable matter in these days of dwindling streams and small rainfalls. They hold back the mad rush of spring floods, preventing erosion and the loss of fertile top-soils. In the wilds they stay only a few years in a location and when they move on they leave behind rich beaver-meadows with a lush grass growth and with all the valuable hardwoods and evergreen trees thriving—they only cut down the short-lived aspens and willows. They do an amazing amount of good in the matter of wild life conservation: waterfowl flourish on and around their pools, deer and other big game animals come to the beaver ponds to drink, thousands of insectivorous birds thrive in the fresh growths surrounding the water pockets held back by beaver dams, and in the water itself fish feed and breed and increase. I have long been convinced that beaver have earned and deserve national protection, but I know what a hopeless fight it would mean to obtain such legislation. Well, by raising the beaver on domestic beaver farms, I can see that the trapper of the wild will soon be out-stripped by protected production records. When it is no longer profitable to spend eight months in the remote wilds catching forty or fifty beaver pelts that can be easily raised on a fifty acre pond close to all the advantages of civilization, then the wild trapping of beaver may conceivably end, and the tortures of the foot trap will be over with for this beautiful and friendly animal that Canada has adopted as a symbol.

So here's to beaver farming. It's a hush-hush topic right now, but there's a whole pack of fortunes waiting to be made in this new industry and without the monotonous chorings that make other fur-farming such hard work. In conclusion, if you wish to start beaver farming and want to get hold of a good, sassy, easily remembered name for your venture that'll catch the public eye, what could be more graphically descriptive than The Dam Beaver Farm!



ADDRESSES ON THE MOVE

This Mail has
PRIORITY

WHEN a man is wounded in action or seriously ill, he is rushed through field and base hospitals with all possible speed, to the place where most effective treatment can be given. Because of this rapid movement, his mail may not "catch up" for some time, yet, if ever he longed for a letter from home, it is at such a time.

To offset possible delays, a new "Short-Cut" mail service has been put into effect. A Priority Casualty Card is filled in and rushed by Air Mail to his friends or relatives with instructions to add the words "In Hospital" to the unit address they usually use.

Letters mailed from Canada bearing the words "In Hospital" are routed direct to the records office in the United Kingdom or the Central Mediterranean Force, as the case may be. They are given preference in transport, whether sent by Air Mail or regular mail. Thus they will reach the addressee faster than ever before.

It is inevitable that in tracing men who have been moved, or wounded, some delays occur. But you can rest assured everything that can mean speedier deliveries of letters to your men is being well and thoroughly done—and will be done.

When you get a Priority Casualty Card be sure the words "In Hospital" are added to the regular unit address when writing overseas.

CANADA POST OFFICE

Issued by the authority of
HON. W. P. MULOCK, K.C., M.P., POSTMASTER GENERAL

Classified Advertising Discontinued

WE regret to announce that effective with July issue, it is found necessary to discontinue the classified advertising pages and the service hitherto available through these pages to advertisers using either "condensed" or "display classified."

Because of paper restrictions, space must be conserved in every possible way consistent with the maintenance of good service to subscribers and advertisers generally. It was felt that the conservation of the space occupied by the numerous classification and sub-classification headings on the classified advertising pages would assist in a space conservation program designed to maintain our editorial standards and the fullest possible service to readers.

Advertisers who have been using "display" on these pages can be accommodated in the regular advertising columns and the advts. of many of these will be found elsewhere in this issue.

It is not the intention to discontinue these classified pages permanently. Just as soon as the paper situation improves sufficiently, classified and display classified service will be resumed.

THE Country GUIDE

Have you plenty of oil and grease on hand for your summer work?

Don't wait until you are completely out. Be prepared. Write us today for our new catalog of money-saving prices on oils, greases and other guaranteed products.

NORTH AMERICAN LUBRICATION CO. LIMITED
National Carriage Building
Winnipeg - - - Manitoba

LEG SORES — ECZEMA

Successfully relieved by Nurse Dencker's Ointments. Healing while you work. Thousands of satisfied users over a quarter century. Free Trial. Nurse Dencker's Remedies, Dept. A., Joyce Sub. P.O., Vancouver, B.C.

MEN! LATEST PROSTATE TREATMENT

Lasting relief, \$5... "Hormone-Vitamin" for normal youthful pep, \$5... "Love Drops" Perfume, captivate, win love, \$1. Golden Drugs, St. Mary's and Hargrave, Winnipeg.

HBC RAW and IMPROVED FARMS for SALE

IN
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN
AND ALBERTA
Special Terms

HAY AND GRAZING LEASES
HAY AND TIMBER PERMITS

Mail Coupon for FREE Booklet and state land in which you are interested

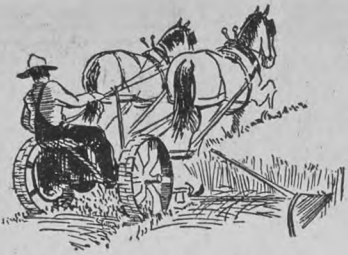
MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT, CG-7-44
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
WINNIPEG.

Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer.
East

Name

Address

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670



Straight from the Grass Roots

"HAVING read my June Guide from cover to cover, and copied some of the recipes, I venture to return it to you in good condition, thinking you may be able to send it on to someone else, who has not received their copy. I got this idea from reading in The Guide about the shortage of Guides printed. Hope you will be able to use it."

Thus writes Mrs. O. R. Burnett, of To-field, Alta. Thank you, Mrs. Burnett. That was very thoughtful of you. We have sent your copy of The Guide to Mrs. Irwin Pyett, of Melfort, Sask., who for some reason did not receive her Guide for June.

THIS item is straight from the marsh grass roots. Frank C. Ward, a Ducks Unlimited ranger, tells of coming across a mallard's nest well covered with grass about two feet high. Some 50 feet from the nest was a bunch of willows with one fair sized elm sapling. The nearest trees were a mile and a half away. On passing this spot a couple of days later he observed a crow on the lone sapling. Taking cover, he decided to watch. Forty-five minutes later a second crow appeared and the two by-passed some distance from the tree. The second crow took over the perch vacated by the first. This was repeated at 45 to 60 minute intervals. Each crow would fly over the duck nest as it took its turn on the tree. They were waiting for the duck to leave, when they would make short work of those duck eggs and some sportsman's daily limit of birds. When fully satisfied of their evil intentions, Mr. Ward shot both the crows and hung them on the elm sapling.

COL. P. M. Abel, and we don't need to tell Guide readers who the colonel is, was writing a letter in London when a bomb fell a short distance away. "When I heard the Fritz plane," he says, "I opened the window to see if I could spot it. It was so high that I couldn't see it against a perfect blue sky. The people on the street never changed their Sunday morning pace. The flower seller on his apple box looked up from his soiled 'funnies' and then went back to his reading. A couple of bell boys in the Ritz court yard who were doing a little open handed sparring, quit long enough to try to discern the enemy plane among the puffs of black A/A fire, and failing to do so, went on with their boxing. A couple of American sergeants, chewing gum on the street corner, sauntered off in the direction of the dust cloud which rose vertically in the light morning breeze, keeping their eyes open for any counter attractions on the way which might successfully compete. I would say that the stir created would compare closely with the passing of a fire engine up Portage Avenue on the way to a rubbish fire at Little Joe's, behind the big sign board."

PIGS can be dangerous. This spring, at Pathlow, Sask., an enraged hog rushed through an open door of the house where little 2½-year-old Vern Forsythe was playing. The child was knocked down and badly mauled about the head and face. His mother was out of doors at the time and when she heard the child's terrified screams she rushed to his assistance. She got the animal out of the door but it again rushed at her. She was able at last to get the door shut. Little Vern had one ear badly chewed and one eye hurt and had other wounds about his face. He had to be rushed to

the Melfort hospital. What unexpected things can happen on a farm!

MODESTY, he says, had prevented Billy Gardiner of Fort Langley, B.C., from speaking about this before. Now, at last, he has decided to let us in on it. "My brother, whom you may have heard about, was one of the most powerful men that ever hit the plains. He and I chopped cordwood one winter in the tamarack swamp south-west of Carberry, Man. It was a cool morning, 44 below. Big Rab had forgotten his axe that morning until we were four miles from the shanty. Did he go back for it? Not Rab. He just started pulling the trees up by the roots, bumped them together to knock the dirt off and then broke them across his knee into cordwood lengths. I remember cutting one huge tamarack, a bit top heavy, which lodged against a tall spruce. Not having room to pull it clear, Rab borrowed my axe, grabbed it between his teeth, ran up the leaning tamarack and cut 'er loose. And then jumped clear did you say? Not Rab. He wasn't foolin' away his time jumpin'. He went at that old tamarack on the way down with my axe and had it cut into stovewood lengths, split and neatly piled by the time it hit the ground."

A LARGE number of Guides go to men in the armed forces, some of them to the Americans. Recently, for example, we received an order for 18 subscriptions to be sent to men in the American forces, some at their headquarters in Canada but most of them to Minneapolis. As for our own men — and why not call them men; many of them were boys when they enlisted, but they'll come home men — thousands of them are getting their Country Guide each month, either direct or sent to them by their folks. Like the local weekly newspaper, it will, we most sincerely hope, be just another tie that binds them to the home they are fighting so manfully to preserve.

EVERYONE has his trials — editors are no exception, says the Wilkie Press. Consider this announcement that had to be made by a pioneer newspaper out west, the "Rocky Mountain Cyclone":

"We begin the publication of the Roccay Mountain Cyclone with some phew diphiculties in the way. The type phounder phrom whom we bought our outphit phor this printing ophphice phaled to supply us with any "eph" or "cays," and it will be phour or phive weex bephore we can get any. The mistaque was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the loox ov this variety ov spelling any better than our readers, but mistax will happen in the best regulated phamilies and iph the ph's and c's and x's and q's hold out we shall ceep (sound the c hard) the Cyclone whirling aphter a phashion till the sorts arrive. It is no joque to us — it's a serious aphair."



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JULY, 1944

Practical Books and Bulletins

"A Country Guide Service"

21. Grafting and Budding Fruit Trees, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
22. Hardy Fruits, by G. F. Chipman—25 cents postpaid.
23. Farm Workshop Guide, edited by R. D. Colquette, containing over 700 illustrations and instructions for gadgets, and practical farm plans—50 cents postpaid.
50. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 1 — Kitchen Labor Savers, Home Decorating, Pattern Reading, Getting Rid of Flies, Bugs, and Beetles, etc., etc.—25c postpaid.
52. The Countrywoman Handbook, Book No. 3 — Nutrition (foods necessary for proper quantities of vitamins, calories, minerals, etc.), Canning Meats and Vegetables, Curing Meats, Drying Vegetables, Storing Vegetables, etc., etc. — 25c.
53. Farmer's Handbook on Livestock, Book No. 4—Livestock Nutrition, Livestock Pests and Diseases, etc., etc.—25 cents postpaid.

FARM BULLETINS, 1¢ each

100. How to Cull Poultry. How to Mix Whitewash.
101. How to Lay Out a Farmstead. Planning for Beauty.
109. How to Balance Livestock Rations. The A B C of Minerals for Livestock Feeding.
110. How to Grow Small Fruits and Bush Fruits. How to Make a Start with Tree Fruits.
112. Farm Leases. What to do when Livestock and other complications enter the picture.
113. Economy in Trucks and Tractors.
116. Garden Plan. Garden Suggestions. Manitoba Fruit Zone Map.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH BULLETINS, 1¢ each

1. How to Take a Home Manicure.
2. Care of Hands.
3. Care of the Feet.
4. Treating of Superfluous Hair.
5. Daintiness in Dressing.
6. How to Care for Your Skin.
7. Skin Problems.
8. Take a Facial at Home.
9. Care of the Hair.
10. Hair Problems.
11. How to Use Powder, Rouge, and Lipstick.
12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—25c worth of Bulletins may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

THE COUNTRY GUIDE BOOK DEPT.
Winnipeg - - - Canada